CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earner and Local Business Interests Brings Community Prosperity

THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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WARNING TO THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO F.D.R.'S POLICIES

Edward A. Filene, Economist and One of Nation's Biggest Merchants, Issues Warning That Opposition to President May Mean Repetition of Russian Revolution Here.

"Czardom Fell in Russia, Because Human Life Couldn't Live in That Institution Any Longer"—Says America Cannot Dodge Present Responsibilities Any More Than the Czar Could Prior to the Revolution—American Institutions Must Be Adjusted to Needs of Human Life.

Which is it to be "Social and economic reform, or, a lapse back into utter chaos."

In the opinion of Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant magnate, business, and especially, the industrial leadership of the nation, has come to the cross roads. The choice must be made! And upon that choice will depend whether or not this country shall continue to be a Republic of free representative government or an autocratically ruled state!

In his specific indictment of the interests and agencies which are in opposition to the present program of the government, Mr. Filene first directs his guns at the National Association of Manufacturers. Of them he says: "If this body DOES represent American industry I tremble for what will happen in America during the next few years."

Mr. Filene was the central figure at a large complimentary banquet being tendered him by several hundred members of the Boston City Club, of which he was the founder. He declared that the N. A. M. were not only "against" the New Deal, but were opposed to "any kind" of a new deal or change. This attitude reflected the spirit of Bourbonism at its worst.

Boldly asserting that he was a capitalist, and that he believed in that system, he said that the law of change as in all phases of life, could not be denied, nor restrained. This law applied to capitalism as well as to things in general. "Does not granite moider away, and are current human affairs more stable than enduring stone?"

Upholds Constitution, But—

Asserting that he was an upholder of the Constitution, Mr. Filene declared that the Constitution was subject to change and amendment. Even by its own specific terms, such things were clearly and positively provided for, to meet the future needs of changing times and new conditions. "We have already had some 21 Amend-

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ON COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR RADIO BROADCASTING

WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

The Federal Communications Commission has announced the appointment of a committee of forty to promote cooperative arrangements between educators and radio broadcasting. Among the committee members are President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

This means to everyone interested in the welfare of Labor that with the recent application made by the Los Angeles Central Labor Union affiliated with the A. F. of L. through their subsidiary Metro Broadcasting Central Labor Council application, which comes up for oral hearing on February 6, that it should be given every consideration.

Charlton Ogburn, attorney for the Metro Broadcasting Central Labor application, which permit is to be issued in the name of the Voice of Labor, the Central Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor will appear before the Federal Communications Commission on February 6 to prove that Labor really needs a station in the West, so it is up to every-

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FEARS PREVAIL OPPONENTS OF CRAFT UNIONS FAILED TO UNDERSTAND PURPOSE

A. F. of L. Head in Communication to Central Bodies Says Atlantic City Convention Re-Affirmed Action Taken at San Francisco Convention Relative to Organizing of Industrial Unions.

Referring to Organization of A. F. of L. Mr. Green Says It Could Not Have Been Formed Without Recognizing Craft Unions As It Was These Organizations That Brought About its Creation—Lewis Says Craft Union System is Antiquated and That Under New Plan Millions Would Be Brought Into the Movement.

The question of Industrial unions vs. the present craft system is exciting interest in the trade union movement throughout the country.

Since the formation of the Committee on Industrial Organization by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and heads of seven other international unions, and particularly since Mr. Lewis' resignation from the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., much has been published as the result of statements issued by the principals in the controversy, and this naturally resulted in causing intense interest at meetings of local unions and central bodies.

While many letters already received from President Green in which he explained the A. F. of L.'s position regarding this most important question one received by State Branches and central bodies during the month more clearly sets forth the situation and which is the subject of considerable discussion at meetings.

We herewith reprint Mr. Green's letter, and also extracts from an address by Mr. Lewis in which he points out reasons for favoring the industrial union plan.

Mr. Green's Letter

Brothers.—It becomes my duty to bring to your attention the decision of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City, October 7th to 19th, regarding the organization policy of the American Federation of Labor. This decision, adopted by a majority vote of those in attendance after hours of

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BAD MESS, IN WHICH DUAL UNIONISTS EMPLOYED AT KEITH'S ARE PRINCIPALS, BRING THEATER UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY

Columns of News Telling of Crooked Means Taken to Fleece Patrons at Thanksgiving Day Performances, Excites Public to High Pitch, and They Now Wonder as to Where "Derby" Scheme Emanated From.

The question arises as to who was actually responsible for fleecing several Portland people out of something like $125 at the "Derby night" performance at Keith's Theater on Thanksgiving Day.

Much has been published concerning the affair, and all interested have been at a high pitch of excitement even since the scheme was concocted by employes of the theater, who are members of dual union, and against whom members of the two local trade unions of Motion Picture Operators and Theatrical Stage Employes have been launching a continuous round of criticism.

Manager Richmond of Keith's Theater has made a public statement in an attempt to absolve himself from the shady transaction in which patrons of the theater were losers to the extent of $125, but through not accusing anyone connected with the ownership, there is much speculation going on as to how such an affair could be carried on without the knowledge of someone in authority at the theater.

According to Sergeant McGuire, who appeared against Gordon Foss, William E. Sanford and James E. Cressey, principals in the affair, and who were indicted on the alleged charge of having conspired to steal $125 from "persons unknown," his investigation revealed there was no suspicion that

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State of Mainers, Inc. Make Strong Appeal on Behalf of State

Request Continued Support of Organized Labor in Fight For Existence Against Powerful Forces Charged With Actually Crucifying Entire State—Seek Assistance From Unions to Raise Wages at Canadian Ports On A Par with Port of Portland.

The State of Mainers, Inc., has adopted as one of its major objectives the lowering of transportation for the State. Isolated as the State is from the rest of the country, the only avenue for the State in the competition of the nation is based directly upon the solution of its transportation problem.

All interested have only to refer to the situation in Aroostook County to indicate the need of solving this problem. The second largest wealth producing county in America is forced to ship the direst needs while the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad is swollen fat with profits. Is the best of evidence that transportation on a low-cost basis is essential to the welfare of the entire State.

Playing a major part in the transportation picture of Maine is the Port of Portland. The State of Mainers, Inc., considers the Port to be the backbone of the transportation system. Tidewater at a point of geographical advantage has always been considered to be a very valuable asset. Because, however, of artificial barriers and monopolistic railroad interests, the Port is being squeezed out of existence as a factor of importance in the well-being of the State.

The international phase of the "squeeze play" is fairly well known. Canada, with Halifax and St. John, has throttled us in Portland and Maine while they are developing their own ports at our expense, and with the money of New England investors. Using Maine as a right of way, they compete with us and then heap insult upon injury by floating their bonds in New England and thereby continue to borrow the dollars to subsidize their deficit caused by uneconomical railroad hauls.

The throttling of the Port costs us the loss of $50,000 daily in reduced payrolls and volume of business activity. The State of Maine has $15th of its debt frozen in the State Pier and because of this stagnation in Portland heavier burdens of taxation are falling upon the remainder of the State.

It is essential that aggressive and militant steps be taken to correct the paralysis of the Port of Portland. The least we can do is to keep America

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Labor Disappointed at Invalidation of AAA

Manifests Much Interest, However, in Minority Report Submitted by Justice Stone—May Have Strong Bearing on Future Legislation.

While greatly disappointed over the majority report of the United States Supreme Court which invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act, labor is somewhat consoled by the minority report read by Justice Harlan F. Stone, who spoke to Justices Brandeis, Cardoza and himself, as it is thought this will have a good bearing on future legislation that will curb certain powers which justices of the Supreme Court have taken upon themselves and which are not in accordance with the intent of the framers of the Constitution.

Mr. Justice Stone, speaking for himself and for Justices Brandeis and Cardozo, has entered a ringing dissent which can hardly fail to arouse the country to the situation which it is called on to face.

Appeal to Ballot Suggested

"The power of courts to declare a statute unconstitutional is subject to two guiding principles of decision which ought never to be absent from judicial consciousness. One is that courts are concerning only with the power to enact statutes by which their wisdom. . . . For the removal of unwise laws from the statute books, appeal lies not to the courts but to the ballot and to the processes of democratic government."

Justice Stone goes on to hold that Congress had all the powers which it used in the AAA, and closes with the words:

"The power to tax and spend includes the power to relieve a nation-wide economic maladjustment by conditional gifts of money."

In respect, the majority decision and the dissenting opinion are tending to the same end. Both are rousing public attention to the question of a constitutional amendment which shall give Congress the power to deal with the national plight as it is.

How Labor Feels

Speaking broadly and recognizing the presence of much dissent, organized labor, a large block of farmers and the liberal and progressive part of the general population feel about this way:

Industry, commerce and finance all have crossed state lines and are conducted on a national scale. They have grown too big for the states to handle. Some states do not want to handle such problems. Delaware, for example, makes a large part of its local income by issuing licenses to corporations to prey on other states, and no local action by the states thus preyed upon seems to be effective.

But the industry, commerce and finance go forward on a national scale, the Supreme Court insists that the national government cannot follow them. "The reserved rights of the states" get in the way. Moreover, while all the business ranges at will over the vast extent of the nation, the Supreme Court holds that agriculture and labor are purely local affairs. In the AAA case, the Court refuses to let Congress come with relief to the help of distressed farming, and in the

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EMPLOYERS AND LABOR OFFICIALS MEET TO WORK OUT INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Meetings Held With Major Berry Last Week Consider Recovery and Prosperity Questions—Ninety Representatives of Management Seriously Discuss With 30 Labor Officials Specific Problems for Formulation of National Industrial Policy.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13 (AFL.)—The Council for Industrial Progress set up by the Industry Conference which was convened December 9 by Major George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, met here on January 8th under the chairmanship of Major Berry to organize its work for the consideration of recovery and prosperity questions.

Thirty representatives of labor and ninety representatives of the management and ownership side of industry attended the opening session.

Major Berry suggested the following specific problems for separate committee consideration by the Council; formulation of a national industrial policy; the maximum work week, general wage, and child labor; fair trade practices; the subject of internal and external competition affecting American standards; anti-trust laws and their effect on industry; financial aid to small enterprises.

Officers Elected

Meeting in separate session, the management group named as its joint chairman, John G. Paine, New York, chairman of the Board, Music Publishers Protective Association, and O. M. Porter, U. S. Pulp Producers' Association, as secretary.

The tentative agenda recommended by Major Berry was approved by the management group in its entirety, with the suggestion that the Council should also have a committee to study Government competition with private enterprise.

The labor group also approved the agenda and acceded to management's suggestion of the additional subject.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was named as permanent joint chairman of the Council representing labor, and I. M. Ornburn, former member of the U. S. Tariff Commission and now secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., as secretary.

The management and labor groups set up seven committees with an equal number of members representing each group. It was announced that consumers' representatives would be added from delegates from the Government Consumers' unit, headed by Dr. Walton H. Hamilton.

Part of Roosevelt's Program

Major Berry, who presided at the meetings, said "the Council for Industrial Progress is representative of another step in the President's program to ascertain clearly and specifically the attitude of industry on the acceleration and stabilization of recovery, the whole subject of fair and unfair competition, and the problem of unemployment."

He pointed out that at its next meeting the Industrial Council would consider the findings of the committees and that "a full and complete report of the conclusions of industry-management and labor and consumer representatives in attendance will be presented to the President, who will perhaps in turn submit them to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in accordance with the provisions of his letter to these gentlemen under date of August 24, 1934."

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If New Pension Bill Fails in Legislature, It Goes to Referendum

The direct Initiative Old Age Pension bill, sponsored by Clyde H. Smith, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, is drawn in conformity with the new Federal Social Security Act. It will be introduced at the next session if the required number of signatures of voters can be obtained. If not enacted by the Legislature, the bill will go to a referendum before the people of the State.

The pensions, which would run as high as $30 a month, will require additional taxation which it is planned to levy upon property at the rate of one and one-half mills. If funds cannot be obtained from other sources. Requirements are that applicants must have lived in Maine for five years or more within the nine years immediately preceding their application, and continuously for one year before application. The pensions apply to all needy persons of 65 years or older.

Grants in excess of $30 may be paid in exceptional cases and $100 is allowed for funeral expenses. Property not in excess of $1000 may also be retained, as a maximum, by such pensioners. The bill, if it is enacted, will repeal another similar law which contains more restrictive property qualifications, and for whose operation no funds have been appropriated.

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN BRIEFLY SUMMARIZES LAW PROVIDING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, OLD AGE

What to do with the aged and non-employable people of the United States has been the age-old question before this people. Now the Federal Government is taking steps to bring some sort of economic order out of this social chaos. The general provisions of the new Social Security Law have been summarized by former Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire, chairman of the Federal Social Security Board. In brief, it is a plan of extending Federal aid to the several States, in cooperation, to make a rounded-out and consistent program of old age and unemployment relief.

When the new legislation goes into effect, and the appropriations have been made, the law will give aid to the aged, needy, crippled and otherwise dependents of the nation. It will also aid in upbuilding agencies of child welfare, maternal care, and health services in general.

The legislation was the result of the combined best thought of a hundred outstanding experts in the several fields of industry, commerce, government administration, economics, labor organizations, public health, welfare and employment. The Act was deliberately discussed and its main provisions arrived at only after mature consideration from all related points. High government officials participated in these constructive deliberations.

Unemployment Provisions

An unemployment payroll tax will be levied upon all employers of eight or more persons, or amounting to one per cent of the payroll in 1936, two per cent in 1937 and three per cent in 1938, and thereafter. Agricultural labor, domestic service and charitable institution work, among some others, are exempt.

Each employer may get credit for this tax (up to 90 per cent) for his contributions to a State unemployment compensation fund. In accordance with the law of the said State. By this means, the State which passes an unemployment compensation law will be able to keep nine-tenths of this payroll tax at home for the use of its own unemployed. For its part, the Federal Government will reimburse the State for its administrative expense in handling the fund.

Employers in States which do not enact such unemployment legislation, will have the full amount deducted by the Federal Government. Thus, all the States will be placed upon a basis of equality. This will prevent the penalizing of any State which voluntarily adopts the Federal unemployment law, or its substantial equivalent.

PUBLIC HEARING ON NATIONAL TEXTILE BILL BEFORE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, JANUARY 27th

Fully Realizing That Only Through Consistent Activities Can the Labor Movement Prosper, All Feel Responsibility Reposed in Them and Plan to Do Big Things During Present Year—Elect Arthur Williams President.

The United Textile Workers of America and all of its divisions are preparing for a public hearing to be held before the House Labor Committee on Monday, January 27th, in support of H. R. 9072, the National Textile Act, a bill to regulate wages, hours, machine load and other labor provisions.

This bill is based on the establishment of uniform labor standards, thereby balancing competitive conditions throughout the textile industry. It has the support of the Cotton Division, Woolen and Worsted, Hosiery, Silk and Rayon, Synthetic Yarn, Carpet and Rugs, Upholstery, Knitting and all other branches of the textile industry.

Vice-President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers of America, announced that he had just returned from a series of meetings in the South where a discussion of the bill was held with leaders, and that he was leaving for meetings in the East. He said the campaign will be carried out from now on in a personal and written contact with all members of Congress. He said the unions throughout the country had endorsed the bill and will be represented in Washington when the breakdown in code standards and the deplorable conditions in the textile industry will be explained to the Labor Committee.

Purpose of Bill

The organization has communicated with their Congressmen and Senators explaining the purposes of the bill and about two hundred replies have been received to date stating in substance that the measure will be given serious consideration by the members of Congress. Gorman said that if the bill fails of passage, conditions will demand another national strike, as the employers are taking every advantage, and the tendency to destroy code standards will increase from time to time. This will place the industry in a more serious condition than it was prior to the NRA. declared Gorman, when the employers came to Washington and appealed to the Government for assistance. To avoid a similar catastrophe the United Textile Workers of America is confident that

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WHAT STAND WILL MAINE'S TRADE UNION MOVEMENT TAKE IN THE FIELD OF POLITICS DURING COMING CAMPAIGN?

Labor News Representative, in Recent Trip to Various Parts of State, Finds Leaders in Mood to Place Members in Field as Candidates for the Legislature—Suggestion for Starting Political Clubs Instead of Forming Labor Party Meets With Favor—Finds Business in Major Industries Good and Enjoys Crispy Weather During Trip.

By JAMES P. CONLON, Staff Correspondent

The political pot is boiling for fair. In various parts of the State which I visited during the past two weeks, I found considerable interest being manifested in the coming June primaries. Among those who have caught the political fever are a goodly number of members of trade unions, this applying in particular to members of Textile Unions, who are carrying out the advice recently handed out by President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers of America, who, because of the difficulty in having Labor and remedial legislation enacted, realizes this cannot be accomplished until members of trade unions become more interested in having representatives of their own choosing in the State Legislature and occupying seats on municipal boards.

How this is to be accomplished is a matter of much consideration by a number of local unions in organized textile and other industrial centers. In some localities where large textile mills and shoe factories are operated, the workers—regardless of party affiliations—command a most important situation. Until 1932, these gave little thought to matters affecting their material interests. Leaders in both parties commanded considerable influence. It was not for the most part, party against party, with the result that candidates known as representing working people received but small consideration at the polls.

An Awakening

But, with the election of President Roosevelt, and the institution of the

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PORTLAND

ELABORATE STREAM-LINED TRAIN WILL START FEB. 19th ON 10,000-MILE TRIP ADVERTISING MAINE'S MANY RESOURCES

Biggest Publicity Move Ever Attempted Will be Extended to All Principal Cities in the Country, With More Than 100 Members of State of Mainers, Inc., on Board To Cheer for Pine Tree State.

Does it pay to advertise? Very much so, if you have the real goods.

This is the conviction of those who are the prime movers behind the great "State of Maine" traveling exposition. A modern stream-lined train will advertise this State during its 10,000-mile trip throughout a pre-arranged tour of the nation at large.

The train will leave Portland on February 19th, and will contain exhibits of the industrial, agricultural and recreational resources of Maine. The facilities of the Port of Portland will also be made the object of a special part of the advertising campaign. The State of Mainers, Inc., are the financial sponsors for this unprecedented enterprise. Governor Louis J. Brann and a large delegation of outstanding business men of Maine will accompany the expedition.

In the matter of arranging the necessary transportation facilities for the exposition train, contracts have been entered into and others are pending, with the principal railroad systems over whose lines the Special will pass. Prompt and hearty cooperation is confidently looked for in this respect, as one result of a successful tour would undoubtedly entail increased transportation in the expansion of Maine industries and development projects of any and all kinds. Even if there were nothing more to advertise than the unrivaled scenic splendors and recreational opportunities, the trip could hardly fail to attract nation-wide attention and tangible support.

The tour will include stops at Boston, New York, Washington, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Chicago and Los Angeles, as well as important intermediate metropolitan cities. The return to Portland, Me., is planned for about the middle of March. The party will arrive in San Diego, Cal., on "Maine Day" at which time Governor Brann will make an address at the San Diego Exposition, connected with a nation-wide radio hookup. At New Orleans, the Mardi Gras festivities will be heightened by the arrival of the Maine Special.

The train itself is described as the most de luxe piece of rail transportation now in service. It comprises all the comforts, conveniences and safety devices of the ideal stream-lined railroad train, par excellence. The day-to-day record of its long 10,000-mile itinerary will make most valuable and interesting reading, when the famous Special returns to its native Portland after a history-making tour of the continental expanse of the country.

This great enterprise is primarily made possible by the energy and civic spiritness of the State of Mainers, Inc., an organization of 25,000 members, earnestly pledged to the active development of their good old Pine Tree State.

Cities and dates on which the train will reach its destination follow:

Leave Portland 1:00 p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 19; arrive Boston, 2:50 p. m. same day; leave Boston, 12:01 a. m., Thursday, Feb. 20; arrive New York City (Penn.), 7:00 a. m. same day; arrive Washington, D. C., 7:20 p. m. same day; arrive Pittsburgh 8:00 a. m., Feb. 21; arrive Cincinnati 8:00 a. m., Feb. 22; arrive New Orleans, 5:00 p. m., Feb. 23; Houston, Texas, 10:30 a. m., Feb. 25; Dallas, 8:00 a. m., Feb. 26; Fort Worth, 5:00 p. m., Feb. 26; San Antonio, 9:00 a. m., Feb. 27; El Paso, 7:00 p. m., Feb. 28; Phoenix, Ariz., 12:00 N., Feb. 29; San Diego, Cal., 7:00 a. m., Mar. 1; Los Angeles, 7:00 a. m., Mar. 2; San Francisco, 10:00 a. m., Mar 5; Wichita, Kans., 7:00 a. m., Mar 9; Kansas City, 9:00 a. m., Mar. 10; Chicago, 6:00 a. m., Mar. 11; Detroit, 7:00 a. m., Mar. 112; arrive at Portland, Me., 11:55 a. m., Friday, March 13.

Portland Hod Carriers and Laborers' 12 Elect Sisti President

At the December 29th meeting of Hod Carriers and Laborers' Local 12, held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the following were elected:

President, Carlo Sisti; vice-president, Agrippino Pagone; recording secretary, Jack DiPietro; financial secretary and treasurer, Nicola Albano; sergeant-at-arms, Filippo Pilaccia.

Trustees—Joseph Seneca, Joseph Romagna and Nicola Giusti.

Local 12 wishes to thank the Moving Picture Operators' Union for the wonderful cooperation shown on Dec. 23 at the Empire Theater Sunday show, which was very successful. The committee in charge consisted of Cosimo Peroszi, Sam Ferrante, Jack Di Pietro, Agrippino Pagone, Nicola Giusti, Nicola Pelegrino, Nicola Albana, Sam Ferrante, Antonio Ananla. The committee visited the City Home on Christmas Eve and is planning extensive welfare work the coming year.

Seven Portland Men, Hired to Break Strike in Worcester, Renig

The Worcester (Mass.) Labor News, in last week's issue, featured a story which told of seven men hired through a Portland agency to go to that city to act as strikebreakers in the Johnson Steel & Wire Co.'s plant, refused to get out of their automobiles when transported them to Worcester, and ordered the chauffeur to take them back home when they learned their was a strike on.

When asked by pickets if they had been hired as strikebreakers, they answered in the negative, stating they understood they were to work as laborers on new construction work.

None of them had ever worked in a steel mill, although members of the firm had caused to be published in Worcester newspapers that the men were experienced and completed if group which, when they arrived, would assure 100 per cent production.

According to the Worcester Labor News, but few of the 225 men who came out on strike have gone back to work, and all told, about 90 men—nearly all laborers— are taking the places of the 225 men who came out on strike two weeks ago.

Company officials have refused to discuss the strike with a committee named by the Central Labor Union and the matter is now in the hands of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, which has announced a hearing to determine responsibility for the strike, to be held in Boston this (Tuesday) afternoon.

Organizer 'Joe' Dart Speaker at Pressmen's Banquet January 19th

Joseph Dart, of Boston, New England organizer for the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, will be the principal speaker and will install the newly elected officers of Portland Printing Pressmen's Local 42 at a banquet and entertainment to be held on Sunday, January 19th.

Mr Dart's visit to Portland is anticipated with much pleasure. He is a fluent speaker, and according to Secretary Kilbride, has a message that will prove most interesting to all members of Local 22.

The local union, at its January 8th meeting, endorsed international union officers for re-election.

Following are the newly elected officers of Local 22, and who will be inducted into office next Sunday:

President, F. S. Hincks; vice-president, Alphopse Lucier, secretary-treasurer, G. P. Kilbride; sergeant-at-arms, Paul Safford.

Trustees—Charles Smith, A. J. Goulet and A. Lucier.

Auditors—H. D. Lipscott, C. N. Cushman and A. Lucier.

CONGRESS ST. State PORTLAND, ME.
M. & P. Theatres

- Portland's Leading Theatre—UNION Employes in Booth and on Stage!
- New Shows every THURSDAY!
- Always Two Big First-Run Feature Pictures!
- Continuous Shows Daily—10.30 a. m.—11.00 p. m.

MERRILL'S
BEFORE INVENTORY PRICE REDUCTIONS
THRU TO JA NUARY 18TH
Jewelry - Watches - Silver - Glass - Leather Gift Novelties - Costume Jewelry and One-of-a-kind Pieces
This is a splendid opportunity, especially for those whose gifts were Money—To buy a Watch or Some Article of Jewelry
J. A. MERRILL & COMPANY, Inc.
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
503 Congress St. Our 85th Anniversary Year Portland, Me.

Electrical Workers' 333 Re-elect Philip Place President

Local 333 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announces the roster of officers of their organization as follows, with Philip T. Place as president and these other officers:

Vice-president, James Kilmartin;

PHILIP PLACE

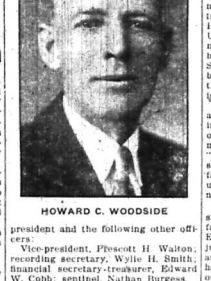
recording secretary, Ray E. Boudway; financial secretary, Paul P. Conroy, treasurer, John Dinneen.

Local 333 meets in Pythian Hall the first and third Fridays in each month. The secretary's telephone number is 2-1846.

IF you have a good suggestion,
SEND IT IN;
Or a joke without a question,
SEND IT IN;
A story that is true,
An incident that's new
We want to hear from you,
SEND IT IN;
If you have a tale of woe
SEND IT IN;
Or a bit of news that's so,
SEND IT IN;
Do not try to look too wise,
Or stand on self-esteem—
Just what do you advise?
SEND IT IN.

Woodside Re-elected President Street Car Employes' Div. 714

Street Railway Employes' Division 714, at its annual meeting for election of officers, held in Pythian Temple, re-elected Howard C. Woodside as



HOWARD C. WOODSIDE

president and the following other officers:

Vice-president, Prescott H. Walton; recording secretary, Wylie H. Smith; financial secretary-treasurer, Edward W. Cobb; sentinel, Nathan Burgess.

Local 714 meets on the second Monday of every month and the secretary's telephone number is 3-2291.

Musicians Re-elect Doherty Sec.-Treas. For 15th Term

Serving an organization in its most important office for 15 consecutive years, should be an incentive to some members of trade unions who regard their local unions with more or less indifference, and who seldom attend meetings.

Portland Musicians Local 364, at their monthly meeting held in Chandler's Ball Room, 249 Middle street, on Sunday, January 5th, re-elected Wendell W. Doherty secretary-treasurer for the 15th consecutive year. This means that, barring sickness or other matters that would necessitate his absence from meetings, Secretary Doherty has been present at no less than 180 meetings, not counting meetings of the executive board, and on various committees which his position calls for. This would mean as many more meetings, and estimating that at least three hours' time is consumed at each meeting, Mr. Doherty has given the union during his 15 years' service as secretary-treasurer 1080 hours, or 180 days of his time. This is a fine record, and one which any member of a trade union should be exceedingly proud of.

President Charles E. Hicks was re-elected for his third term. E. L. Gaudreau was elected vice-president and E. L. Greeley was elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Gaudreau, P. J. Storey, Richard Shaw and Elliott Sturtevant were named on the Executive Board; James Crangle was elected sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Storey and Harold Ingram were elected delegates to the Portland Central Labor Union.

Albert W. Tardiff, Member of Typo. Union, Elected CLU President

At the annual meeting of the Central Labor Union, held for the election of officers, in Carpenters' Hall, Congress street, on Thursday evening, January 2nd, Albert W. Tardiff, a member of Portland Typographical Union 66, was elected president for the ensuing year.

All other officers were elected by acclamation, and with President-elect Tardiff, were installed by Lester M. Braydon, retiring president.

All committees, these including organizing, educational, press, union label, auditing, good will, legislative and others, will be named at the regular semi-monthly meeting to be held tomorrow (Wednesday) evening.

The newly-elected president, upon assuming his office at the January 2nd meeting, outlined a program of activities for the year, and strongly pleaded with officials and delegates to assist him in carrying this out to a successful conclusion.

"Forces inimical to organized labor," he said, "are bent on defeating laws enacted for the purpose of stabilizing business conditioned through peaceful negotiations between employers and employes. This and other matters which materially affect working people need close attention, and there must be no let-up in our activities in making our organization an effective medium on behalf of the thousands of men and women in Portland and vicinity who are dependent on our efforts."

ORGANIZER GATELEE COMPLIMENTS MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS ON SPLENDID FIGHT CARRIED ON AGAINST LOCAL THEATER

Members of Portland Motion Picture Operators Local 458 were highly complimented for the effective manner in which they are conducting their campaign to maintain union conditions in local theaters, by John F. Gatelee, newly-appointed New England organizer for the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators, at the regular meeting held in Carpenters' Hall last Tuesday evening.

"The organization of this good work," Mr Gatelee said, "there can be no doubt regarding the possibility of completely unionizing the industry in Portland, including Keith's Theater, against which you are now engaged in combatting the forces who are making it possible for this theater to operate under present conditions."

Mr Gatelee paid high tribute to President George Browne of the Alliance, saying that under his administration the organization had made wonderful strides, and that the outlook for 1936 is most encouraging.

It was voted to hold the annual banquet on Sunday, January 26th, and so well satisfied were the members over the manner in which the affair was managed last year by Brothers George Francis and A. A. Russell, that they were named to make arrangements for this year's banquet.

The annual election of officers resulted in the election of Wilbur Vachon as president.

Other officers elected were: Maurice Eaton, vice-president, Warren Moore, financial secretary, Leslie E. Way, recording secretary, J. A. Russell, business agent, Lester M. Braydon, executive officer, George B. Francis, trustee for three years, George Blackburn, trustee for two years; Selwyn Blanchard, trustee for one year, Earl Hamm, sergeant-at-arms, and Warren D. F. Moore, secretary-treasurer.

J. A. Russell was elected delegate to the international convention, with Chelsea Waldron as alternate. Mr. Waldron was also elected delegate to the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

ORNBURN URGES FORMATION OF UNION LABEL LEAGUES BY CENTRAL BODIES IN EVERY COMMUNITY

Declares Activities Urging Purchase of Union Made Products Will Result in Not Only Improved Working Conditions But Will Drive Child Labor Out of Mills and Factories—Urges Purchase of American Made Goods.

The speaker referred to Major George L. Berry, co-ordinator in charge of the recent industrial conference at Washington, and deplored the fact that certain large interests showed themselves in opposition to co-operative effort with the government. Mr. Berry is the President of the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department. His broad experience and natural fairness have proven him to be an industrial statesman.

In contrast to this contrary attitude of the business interests referred to, said Mr. Ornburn the American Federation of Labor has shown itself willing to co-operate in the fullest degree with the progressive policies for industrial concord and co-operation.

"The chiselers want to continue to chisel. Their best opposition is the Union Label League," said Mr. Ornburn, in conclusion. That is the story in a nutshell.

in an address delivered at Washington recently, by I. M. Ornburn, the organization of Union Label Leagues in every community where there are trade unionists was recommended as a 100 per cent effective method for making popular union goods and services.

Mr. Ornburn is secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and his address was delivered over the network of the National Broadcasting Company, thus ensuring the broadest publicity to his well known views.

The speaker emphasized the importance of mobilizing women in a movement to purchase union made goods, and to use for that purpose the immense sums of money earned by the friendly families of trade unionists. He advocated the formation of Local Union Label Leagues in every community. The only fee is $1 per member, to cover the cost of the charter. Such applications for a charter should be approved by three local unions of the same community where the league is to be established.

Formation of Union Label Leagues and the consequent driving of trade into label goods trade categories, is one good way in which child labor may be abolished, said Mr. Ornburn. "The place for children is in school," said the speaker, "not in the shop or factory. There is no child labor in unionized industries, or other business places."

The purchase of foreign made goods, simply because they were cheaper was false economy, said Mr. Ornburn. Every such purchase made displaces just so much labor, and consequently an equivalent of purchasing power, at home. This cannot be good policy for our own workers.

Federation Wins Case Involving Use of the Initials "A. F. of L."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13 (AFL)—An important decision involving the use of the initials "A. F. L." as part of a trade-mark for commercial products was made by J. Carnes, examiner of interferences for the United States Patent Office.

The Perry G. Mason Company, manufacturers of whiskey, brandy, gin, rum and alcoholic cordials, asked the Patent Office to register a trade-mark for its products. The insignia of the trade-mark included the initials "A. F. L."

The American Federation of Labor challenged the legal right of the company to use the initials.

After presentation of the case by attorneys for the company and the Federation, Mr. Carnes ruled:

"The evidence clearly shows that the notation 'A. F. L.' has the same significance as the notation 'American Federation of Labor', which is used as a name by the opposer. As a name it serves the function of distinguishing the association from others of a similar character. It is, therefore, believed that the use of this notation by the applicant on whiskey would be likely to result in confusion of the applicant with this association.

"Accordingly, the notice of opposition is sustained and it is further adjudged that the applicant is not entitled to the registration for which it has made application."

THAT TELLS THE STORY!
YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS!
HAS IT EXPIRED?
LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT; THAT TELLS THE STORY!

$11.63 FOR 66-HOUR WEEK vs. $32.75 FOR 40 HOURS, IS THE ANSWER TO CRITICS OF PRES. ROOSEVELT AND NEW DEAL

The American Liberty League, the Fletcher-Peabody Dictaphones and other opponents of the New Deal, are powerfully strong and it is certain their arguments are having considerable influence over a certain element, who, although having benefitted materially from the New Deal, are so politically prejudiced or so terribly dumb that they swallow hook, line and sinker, all the propaganda launched by New Deal opponents.

A good demonstration of this occurred during the week when the writer happened to be present at an occasion where half a dozen small business men and executives were discussing the New Deal and lauding the efforts of its opponents in bringing about its defeat. They applauded the decisions of the Supreme Court which abolished the NRA and the AAA, and expressed hope that the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, and other New Deal legislation would meet a similar fate.

Asked how they had fared during the past two years, or since the NRA went into effect, they all answered that business had greatly improved, several of those present stating the past year had been the first that had not been "in the red" since 1930. They all agreed the NRA had done a lot of good, but that it had now served its purpose and, aping the statements of representatives of big business, declared that "business should now be left alone to carry on without government interference."

Adding to Army of Unemployed

If Roosevelt and the present Democratic Congress should be defeated at the coming general election, you realize, of course, that all New Deal policies, such as the WPA, PWA and other projects launched to assist the 11 or more millions of unemployed will be junked, and what do you suggest doing for taking care of this vast surplus of unemployed," were asked.

"Oh! We don't know, but have simple faith that if industry is left to work out its own problems, everything will be hunkydory," was their reply.

But, there is a serious situation existing, and opponents of the New Deal have absolutely nothing to offer as a solution," they were told by the writer. "Can't you see that this opposition emanates wholly from big financial and industrial interests, and that it is based on the fact that wealth will be compelled, through increased income taxes, to pay a large portion of the costs of maintaining plans to support the unemployed?

"You must realize that any change that will cause three or four millions of workers to be returned to the ranks of the unemployed will be so much money in circulation and that for you, and you, and you, will be the sufferers in business volume?

On Verge of Bankruptcy

"Do you want to return to such days as we went through in 1932, when unemployment and low wages caused you to worry as to how you were going to continue in business for more than a month or six weeks?" the writer asked.

Here, the writer gave an example to demonstrate the difference in conditions in 1933, just prior to the institution of the NRA, when he told of a worker employed as a weaver, who drew $11.63 for a 66 hour week. "Last week," he said, "this young man, who is employed in a nearby mill, told me in the presence of another person, that he had received $32.75 for doing the same kind of work, but in 40 hours' time.

"Can you now see why you business men are better off than you were in 1933?" he asked. "This is only one case. There are millions of similar cases throughout the country, and still you are aping those who, though they benefitted to the extent of hundreds of millions, are bending every effort to put Roosevelt and the New Deal out of commission.

Poisonous Propaganda

"Of course, you don't understand, or you wouldn't permit yourselves to talk that kind of stuff. Wake up! Read up on actual accomplishments. Don't take for granted what you read in newspapers which employ expert writers for launching poisonous propaganda, and you'll find yourselves thinking along other lines."

The writer's modesty will not permit expressing his opinion regarding the manner in which his remarks were received. Let it be known, however, that he felt elated over the effect which his words had upon his hearers.

Prevailing Wage on WPA Work Won by Iowa Labor

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 11 (AFL)—President J. L. Lewis of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, announced the postponement of a threatening state-wide strike of WPA employes following an agreement on a four-point program with L. S. Hill, Iowa Works Progress Administrator. The movement for the strike was precipitated by the low wages paid for WPA work.

The plan agreed upon to adjust the controversy included increased allocation of Federal funds for the State in order to provide cash for all eligible people; provision for employment of the destitute not now eligible for WPA work; increase in WPA monthly wages, particularly in the lower brackets; payment of the prevailing wage by the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Hill said his primary concern was to provide WPA work for 50,000 eligible Iowa workers who are still unemployed because of lack of funds. He also emphasized his desire to provide for several thousand destitute persons not eligible for WPA work because of the rule that they must be 16 to November 1, 1935.

"There has been gross discrimination have been on direct relief from May 1st," Mr. Lewis declared, "against Iowa in national allocations of WPA funds, with only $6,990,000 to take care of the 37,000 unemployed eligible for employment and with 10,000 of these still unemployed in the dead of winter."

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hill conferred with regard to immediate steps to be taken for the presentation of the program to the national authorities in Washington.

Mr. Hill expressed his desire to cooperate with labor leaders in an attempt to apply the entire plan.

TEXTILE UNION WINS BARGAINING ELECTION

Newberry, S. C., Janu. 8 (AFL)—The United Textile Workers Union have won the election of employees of the Oakland Mill to choose a collective bargaining agency. Out of 275 employees eligible to vote, 155 ballots were cast for the union and two for the "Good Will Club".

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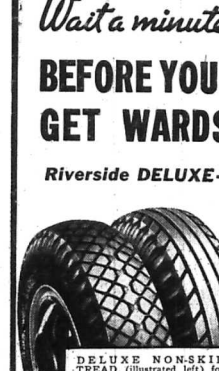

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MONTGOMERY WARD

Interest Centered on Nat'l Textile Bill at Woolen and Worsted Convention

250 Delegates, Representing 111,000 Workers in All Principal Textile Centers, Resolved to Continue Aggressive Organizing Campaign With Special Attention to Chain Mills.

Vigorous Addresses by Vice Presidents Gorman and Riviere and John W. Edleman, Outline Important Points for Guidance of Local Unions in Future Activities—Suggest Increased Interest in Formation of Labor Party, But Advise Carrying Out A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Policy for Present — Henry Jennings Succeeds W. J. Dunlap as President—Valente Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

(Special to The Labor News)

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 13—The Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, voted to increase its per capita tax in order to provide additional revenue to conduct a Spring drive to force the manufacturers to adopt the Federation's program for stability of wages, uniformity of machine load, and decreases in hours, at the annual convention in Labor Temple here.

The nature of the Spring drive, which was recommended in the annual report of Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Valente, will depend upon the success of the organization program which the Federation plans to launch in Lawrence, Mass., Maine and other textile centers of New England, the outcome of the National Textile Act, and the attitude of the manufacturers, Vice-President Horace A. Riviere pointed out.

The convention was attended by 253 delegates, representing 110 local unions, with a membership of 111,000 woolen and worsted workers in the six New England States, Canada, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, President William J. Dunlap, of Rockville, Conn., presided.

The delegates were informed by Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, in the major address of the convention, that the drive would be unnecessary if the workers of the nation brought sufficient pressure to bear to secure passage of the National Textile Act, introduced by Congressman Henry Ellenbogen of Pennsylvania, and up for public hearing in Washington on January 27th.

Manufacturers Plan Big Lobby

"The manufacturers," Mr. Gorman said, "intend to have the greatest lobby ever assembled in Washington to defeat the measure. They are preparing the opposition and intend to spend plenty of money. They are perfecting political organizations and have even placed political managers in the plants to defeat the bill.

"The United Textile Workers of America have no money to spend for lobbying in Washington. Even if we had the money I don't think that it would do any good. They can have their lobby in Washington and we will have our lobby in Manchester, Patterson, Pawtucket and in every other center where there is a local union or an organized labor group.

"We have the one thing that the Congressmen and United States Senators want this year. That thing is the vote. We must let them know in no uncertain terms that if they do not give us their vote in February and March they will not get our vote next November."

Vice-President Gorman said that the outlawing of the AAA did not reflect on the National Textile Act, and declared that the international officers have been informed that it would stand judicial examination.

Textile Bill Will Stand Constitutionality Examination

"We have been told by men who are familiar with constitutional law," he declared, "that if one part is found to be defective another part would stand. The NRA and the AAA were emergency measures but the National Textile Act is to be a permanent fixture."

Appealing to the workers to take a more active part in politics, Mr. Gorman said: "Only through the strength of your organization can you hope for the passage of labor and social legislation."

Although advocating support of the Federation in the nation-wide Labor Party movement, Vice-President Gorman predicted that "it will take several years before such a party is established." "We must not go into this thing hastily and be slaughtered. In the meantime, all we can do is follow out the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor," he said.

Continuing, Vice-President Gorman declared that the textile workers should take such an interest in the Labor Party movement to encourage the American Federation of Labor to take the lead in such a political program. He explained that at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, President William Green made it known that when the vast majority of American workers manifested a desire for a political party of their own, then the A. F. of L. would take the leadership.

Vice-President Riviere also urged the delegates to begin immediately "to flood their representatives in Congress with letters and telegrams urging them to support the National Textile Act".

Unusual Activities Urged

"They will sit up and take notice when they realize the earnestness of the workers. Don't stop with your local union, get your business men, neighbors and friends to join in the campaign. It is as much for their benefit as yours," he asserted.

To further aid in the movement to obtain permanent social and industrial legislation through Constitutional amendment, the convention adopted a resolution authorizing the executive council to confer with the officers of the National Union for Social Justice, the sponsors of the Townsend Plan, and other liberal groups, relative to formulating uniform programs that may be supported by the united strength of all the groups.

In order to further aid the executive council in its organization program, which will be launched prior to the Spring drive, it was recommended that the conference board be established for all chain mills so that in the event of labor difficulties in one plant that the union could act against all mills controlled by the company.

To Get After Chain Mills

In the discussion of the chain mills, the convention adopted a resolution condemning the American Woolen Co. for "demoralizing the entire industry and lowering the standards of living of the workers" by the introduction of an efficiency plan which increased the work load, reduced wages and inaugurated a bonus system "for workers who accepted a double and triple load".

The Federation also went on record as favoring the industrial form of organization in mass production industries which was introduced by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The resolution providing for this action, presented by Local 1603 of Passaic, N. J., declared "the methods of craft unions in the American Federation of Labor did not bring the millions of unorganized workers, especially those in mass production industries, into the unions in the number that was desired."

The convention also went on record as endorsing the resolution against War and Fascism adopted by the 55th annual convention of the A. F. of L.

A New President

Henry Jennings, of Manchester, N. H., was elected president, and Anthony A. Valente of Uxbridge was reelected secretary-treasurer. Other officers named were: First vice-president, George T. Taylor, Franklin, Mass.; second vice-president Henry Graham, Providence, R. I.; third vice-president, Harold Daoust, Farnumsville, Mass.

Executive Board: Joseph Novo, Lawrence, Mass.; Bernard Ezhaya, Waterville, Me.; Mary Tacconi, Providence, R. I.; Simon Sailer, Garfield, N. J.; William J. Dunlap, Rockville, Conn., and Maurice Prendergast, Manchester, N. H. The officers were installed by Vice-President Riviere.

After the installation, on motion of President Jennings, the convention endorsed the National Textile Act and voted to send the president, first vice-president and secretary-treasurer to Washington to attend the hearings and assist Vice-President Gorman.

John W. Edleman, research director of the Federation of Hosiery Workers, was the principal speaker of the afternoon session and his remarks played an important part in breaking down what little opposition there was in evidence against increasing the per capita tax.

Mr. Edleman traced the growth of the Federation and enumerated its many successes. He pointed out the many gains of the organization were due to its financial strength, brought about by the substantial payment of per capita to the Federation.

It was voted to hold the next convention in Passaic, N. J.

State Br. Executive Board Proceedings in February Issue

Lack of sufficient time made it impossible for Secretary Charles R. Burgess to compile the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Bangor last month, in time for this issue of The Labor News.

Secretary Burgess informed the editor, however, that these would be ready for publication in the February issue.

The meeting, he said, which began at 11 o'clock Sunday morning did not adjourn until nine o'clock in the evening, and matters of great importance were disposed of. The applications for organizing plans, which the Council is preparing for an aggressive campaign to be conducted in all industrial centers of the State.

Government Employes Sponsor Celebration of Civil Service Week

The American Federation of Government Employes celebrated National Civil Service Week during the week. The observance marks the fifty-third anniversary of the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883.

The general recognition of National Civil Service Week originated in January, 1935. It was suggested by Harry Kranz, manager of the Twelfth Civil Service District, San Francisco, to E. Claude Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, of which Mr. Kranz is a member. The Federation, securing the active cooperation of the Civil Service Commission, the National Civil Service Reform League and other groups interested in the Civil Service, so that the week was observed on a national scale.

The object of the celebration, the Federation announced, was to use the schools, the press and other media to focus the attention of the American people on the value of the Civil Service and the merit system. In last year's celebration public officials and civil servants all over the country made strong addresses and statements contrasting the old program of politicial spoils with that of the present administration and the development of service by employes qualified for their work and holding their positions on merit.

A special feature of the Washington D. C. observance was a mass meeting in the Labor Interstate Commerce auditorium on last Monday evening. Members of the Civil Service Commission and of the House and Senate Civil Service Committees were present, as well as other members of Congress who are friendly to the civil service and the merit system.

The celebration was also marked by several radio addresses.

Vt. Governor Awaits Report of Investigation on Marble Strike

According to latest news from the Marble Workers' strike in Rutland, Vt. Governor Smith is hopeful of bringing about a settlement of the controversy which has been going on for nearly 11 weeks.

The Governor is awaiting a report of Charles R. White, Commissioner of Industries, who is investigating the dispute, and as soon as he receive this, it is planned to start negotiations for a settlement.

An important incident occurred during the week which is bound to prove of great value in future strikes when city and town authorities refuse to provide support during strikes or lockouts. The report has to the effect that John Dwyer, a member of the Rutland Board of Selectmen was convicted by a Municipal Court jury on charges of failure to provide shoes and rubbers for five children of two strikers, and faced sentence this week. The maximum sentence is a fine of $1000 or a year in jail.

Federal Works Plan in Boston May Satisfy Building Trades

A plan adopted at a meeting of administrators of the Works Progress Administration, National Reemployment Service, and Public Works Administration, in an effort to satisfy the building trades unions in Boston which stopped work on a number of projects, was explained to Harry Hopkins at Washington by telephone yesterday, and it is expected a communication endorsing the plan will be received in Boston today (Tuesday).

The situation in respect to the strikes was cleared to such an extent that the special committee named by Governor Curley, consisting of Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty, and E. A. Johnson, postponed departure for Washington which was scheduled for eight o'clock last night.

Join National Body to Fight Scourge of Infantile Paralysis

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor

Organized labor has entered the third year of campaign against infantile paralysis, with participation in the national program for the Birthday Ball for the President.

For the third time President Franklin D. Roosevelt has asked that his birthday to the cause of battling against the dread infantile paralysis. For eight years he has led this campaign as head of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, the only undertaking with which he has maintained any relation since becoming President.

Among labor representatives named by Col. Henry Doherty to serve on the national committee organized to Combat infantile paralysis, who are taking a prominent part in the affair aside from President William Green, are Messrs. Morrison and Barker and heads of affiliated unions which make part of the American Federation of Labor.

THOMAS E. BURKE
Secretary, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters

The Portland Central Labor Union, at a recent meeting named Delegates Brigdon, Parcliff, Gordin, Ferrante, Storey and Lawler to make arrangements for the Ball, which is to be held in Portland on January 30th, and invited other affiliated trade unions to cooperate to the greatest possible extent.

SUBVERSIVE EMPLOYERS OPPOSED TO ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS IN UNIONS

National Labor Relations Board Cases Reveal Uniform Policy to Prevent Collective Bargaining Stipulated by Wagner-Connery Act—Company Threatens to Migrate to Force Company Union Membership.

Most of the controversies which have been placed before the National Labor Relations Board under the provisions of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act passed by the recent session of Congress, are concerned with the refusal of certain types of employers to organize in bona fide unions and select representatives for collective bargaining purposes.

In connection with the refusal to recognize these fundamental rights, the practices which the Act declares it is the policy of the United States to encourage, there are the usual forms of discrimination against union members in terms of employment, which the Act expressly prohibits. Such un-American policies, quite generally used by anti-union employers are well illustrated in three recent complaints filed with the Labor Board.

Strikers Blacklisted; Strikebreakers Imported

In Kingsport, W. Va., Local No. 455 of the Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers of America, said they declined a strike against the bosses in Wise Insurance Company, a depot store discriminated against members of the union and made use of scurrilous and other such questions.

The complaint claims the company has refused to enter into collective bargaining with the union and has refused to discuss the matter of reinstatement of strikers. In addition, the union charges the company with getting rid of union men using methods of higher pay than the union asks for its members, with blacklisting several strikers, and with importing strikebreakers for using police although there was no disorder in connection with the controversy.

Company Threatens to Migrate

In Jamestown, N. Y., it is charged that shortly after the production employees of the Jamestown Veneer and Plywood Corporation established a union the president and other union members were discharged, and that to emphasize this sort of terrorism the employes were called into the company's office and asked to sign a statement choosing between the union and the company. It is also charged that the company threatened to move its plant to Warren Pa., if a majority of the employes favored the union.

Forced Company Union Membership

Local No. 2307 of the United Textile Workers of America, Atlanta, Ga., charges the Atlanta Woolen Mills with discriminating against union members and promoting a company-dominated union called the "Good Will Club". It is claimed that the company club was created shortly after the establishment of the textile union last September, and that representatives of the company solicited membership in the club, permitted this solicitation on mill property during working hours, and sent company overseers to attend the club's meetings.

Methods used by the company to promote the Good Will Club, according to the unions complaint, include threats of discharge if employees refused to join the club and an increased work load imposed on employees who hesitated to join it.

It is also charged that from July 10 to September 10 twelve workers were dismissed for union activity.

An analysis of other cases under consideration by the National Labor Relations Board reveals similar reactionary policies by anti-union employers despite the plain inhibition contained in the Wagner-Connery Act against interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights of self-organization and collective bargaining, discriminating against the employment of trade unionists and participating in the formation or administration of any labor organization.

Bar Harbor Carpenters' Local 459 Elects Officers for New Year

Bar Harbor Carpenters' Local 459 announces the roster of their officers, recently elected as follows:

President Frank Haslam, vice-president Charles Holmes, recording secretary F. E. Higgins, financial secretary J. S. Horton, treasurer, N. E. Lee.

Auditors and trustees Karl Barr, Carl Johnson and Albert Jacobson.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the council covering the years activities, the applicants, working conditions and the financial membership. Reports on the matter concerning Local 459 showed the organization had enjoyed a better year than at any time in the past and that prospects for 1936 are encouraging.

Local 459 meets in Carpenters Union Hall on Monday evenings and the business agent's telephone number is 417-W.

Madison U. T. W. of A. Local 2020 Has Annual Election

The annual meeting for the election of officers of Madison U. T. W. of A. Local 2020 held in K. of P. Hall on Sunday, January 4th, resulted as follows:

President, Cletus Daigle, vice-president, John Labon, recording secretary, Andrew Sabol, financial secretary, E. M. Landry, treasurer, Emma McGrath.

This Local is functioning very good and we have made good progress," writes Secretary Sabol. "We have received a raise of four cents per hour for the floor help in the weaving department and now are now trying for a general raise of 10 per cent. It looks very good in our favor as we have had a conference with the superintendent, who promised an answer in the very near future."

Carolina C. of C.'s Oppose Hostility to Roosevelt Policies

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 27 (AFL)—The local chamber of commerce here voted to withdraw from the United States Chamber of Commerce, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

R. B. Shoedy, president of the local chamber, said the action was taken because of the general sentiment that the national chamber is unduly critical of the administration's efforts to settle our economic problems."

The local chamber in Columbia, S. C., also recently separated from the national body for the same reason given by the Elizabeth City group.

GOOD BUSINESS CERTAIN TO CONTINUE THROUGHOUT 1936 SAYS PRESIDENT GREEN IN NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today issued the following statement:

"The indications are that the improvement in economic and industrial conditions which set in during the present year will continue during 1936. The increase in the production and sale of consumers goods will in all probability be further stimulated and accelerated by an increase in the demand for capital goods. The outlook for increasing activity in the manufacture of durable goods during the New Year is excellent. Next year, however, will be fateful for Labor. The Supreme Court will decide the constitutionality of the Wagner Disputes Act, the Guffey Coal Regulation Act, the Social Security Act, and other measures, all of which are of vital importance to all the workers of the Nation. The momentous decision cases will have a profound effect upon the future policies and procedure of Organized Labor.

"Then there is the problem of unemployment. Production has increased and business improved, but approximately eleven million are still idle. That will be the Nation's chief economic problem calling for solution in 1936. Labor will press for the acceptance and application of the remedy for unemployment, the adoption of the five day and shorter work week with greater vigor than ever before. It is the opinion of Labor the only planhour were increased to $1.25, which will provide for the absorption of the unemployed in private industry. Labor hopes its remedy for unemployment will be universally accepted and applied during the New Year. Labor is conscious of the fact that it is facing a New Year fraught with serious consequence and deep significance. It will learn when the Supreme Court passes upon the validity of the economic and social justice measures passed by Congress whether the constitution of the United States will be so broadly interpreted as to meet modern economic and social needs. Labor faces the New Year calmly resolved to meet whatever situation may arise, self-possessed and in a spirit of satisfaction, if circumstances warrant."

Longshoremen in Providence Making Excellent Progress

According to Business Agent Manuel Lodo in his report as delegate from the Longshoremen's union at the December 11th meeting of the Central Federated Union, not only has the local union reached the 100 per cent mark in membership, but members have benefitted materially in improved wages and working conditions.

As the result of the progress made along organization lines, he said a recent wage increase brought raises to men receiving 78 cents an hour to 85 cents, and those receiving $1.11 an hour to $1.25.

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WHY PAY MORE?

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AUBURN BANGOR PORTLAND PRESQUE ISLE WATERVILLE

CANNED VEGETABLE SALE!

First National Stores

Unquestionably the outstanding sale of the winter. This the time and opportunity to stock up on canned vegetables at greatly reduced prices

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GOLDEN BANTAM	RICHMOND	3 No. 2 TINS	29c	☐
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RICHMOND	FINE FLAVOR AND VERY TENDER	3 No. 2 TINS	43c	☐
FI-NA-ST	FANCY TINY SIFTED	3 No. 2 TINS	55c	☐

★ Tomatoes — Red ripe quality tomatoes our Finast Brand is solid pack

STANDARD	RED RIPE	4 No. 2 TINS	25c	☐
RICHMOND	FANCY RIPE	3 No. 2 TINS	29c	☐
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★ Beans — Your choice of fancy Wax Green or Refugee Beans. All carefully selected.

STANDARD	GREEN CUT	3 No. 2 TINS	20c	☐
RICHMOND	CUT WAX	3 No. 2 TINS	31c	☐
RICHMOND	CUT GREEN	3 No. 2 TINS	31c	☐
FI-NA-ST	WHOLE GREEN REFUGEE	3 No. 2 TINS	43c	☐

SPINACH	FINAST - TENDER GARDEN VARIETY	3 No. 2½ TINS	35c	☐
SAUERKRAUT	SERVE WITH FRANKFORTS	3 No. 2½ TINS	23c	☐
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LONG LOAF BREAD — SLICED WHITE — LOAF 9c
WHOLE MILK BREAD — SLICED — LOAF 9c
PARKERHOUSE ROLLS 2 DOZ 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Jean D'Avignon, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence R. Burgess, Charles McHale, Committee.
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An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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JANUARY, 1936

It Is Undignified To Tell the Truth

That's What Opponents Say in Their Criticism of President Roosevelt's Speech at Opening of Congress—Working People Think Differently, However.

"The credit of the government is at its highest. The average of the business men of the nation stand ready to do their share. It is to be hoped that motives and attacks which spring only from the desire for political or financial power on the part of a few will not retard the steady progress we are making."

The above, which was one of the salient points in President Roosevelt's message at the re-opening of Congress, is that which is causing "dignified" politicians and representatives of monied interests to criticise and refer to the message which the President delivered in a straight-from-the-shoulder manner, as not only unprecedented in the history of the nation, but positively undignified.

However, it must be understood that this attitude does not represent the views of the great masses of working people. It emanates from one class of people — the *small minority* who, through their massed wealth, have had the destiny of the masses in their grasp from time immemorial.

The President did not mince words in his message. He told the unvarnished truth. Every possible means that wealth, power and influence can bring to bear, are used to defeat the government in its present aims to bring the country back to its normal position.

Gatherings at which the "silk stocking" element meet to hear opponents of the New Deal, greatly enjoy the Fletchers, Dickinsons, the Fishes and other corporate tools abuse the President. Included in these gatherings are very few working people. For the most part, with the possible exception of a small percentage of employers, they are politicians and white-collared men who are brought into these meetings to secure their first lessons as to how to aid in the propaganda to be conducted in the coming campaign for coercing working people into voting against the President and the New Deal.

Will they be able to do this? Not if working people are of the same frame of mind as they are now. A great change has come over working people during the past half-dozen years. They have learned to look upon propagandists as racketeers. They got their lesson in the few years prior to 1933, and it will take more than the millions of the money-bags to get them to change their minds.

Mussey's Triumphant March in the Ditch

Already Proven That Colonizing With Airplanes, Gas Bombs and Tanks Is A Chancy Game.

Things in Ethiopia are not going in a fashion to please Benito Mussolini. He counted on a short, dramatic, "glorious" campaign of conquest. He has been forced to endure a stalemate so far as conquest is concerned, and a guerilla war to which no end is in sight.

Guarded statements show that Italian troops have "changed positions toward the rear", and the world chuckles understandingly. Italian casualty lists have begun to trickle through; and though no one trusts these lists, they show that the Italian command was in a box where it had to say something.

The Italian general-in-chief has been ordered home; airplane bombing expeditions have harmed little save hospitals; and the whole Mussolini adventure seems stuck in the mud.

It is not the first military campaign that has marched from confidence to confusion. The elder von Moltke, before his head was swelled by victory over France, said that all war plans are likely to go astray, for the first contact with the enemy changes everything.

Even now, no prudent observer expects the Ethiopians to win a dramatic victory. The odds on science and equipment are still cruelly one-sided—though the Ethiopian stock of modern firearms is reported to be increasing. But what is no longer in doubt is that Mussy's triumphant march has gone into the ditch; that he has spent already ten times as much as Italy would get out of triumph; and that colonizing with airplanes, gas bombs and tanks is a chancy game.

Fair Play in Labor Disputes Brings Industrial Peace

Report of Federal Mediation Board Testifies to the Soundness of Labor Policies Formulated by Congress in Railway Labor Act.

The first annual report of the National Mediation Board, printed last week, shows vividly what crazy folly is being preached and practiced by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. These organizations never weary of erving aloud that labor unions bring strife. But the Mediation Board reports:

"Since the enactment in 1926 of the Railway Labor Act, there has been an almost unbroken record of peaceful settlements of labor disputes on the railroads. This is testimony to the soundness and effectiveness of the labor policies formulated by Congress in the Railway Labor Act."

It is testimony to the fact that fair play in labor disputes, where collective bargaining is accepted by both parties and supervised by a government board strong enough to enforce the law, is the only path to industrial peace. But how long will it take for Big Business to learn that lesson?

$343,000 Salary a Year--For What?

Huge Sum Paid Woolworth Co. President Staggering to Those Who Realize How Such Fabulous Salary is Made Possible.

The President's message, the Supreme Court's decision declaring the AAA unconstitutional, and other important happenings furnished startling news during the week, but not a great deal more exciting than did the list of salaries paid heads of large corporations, which ran from $50,000 to $343,000 a year.

Principal in the list, and who was paid the huge salary of $343,000, was the president of the Woolworth Company, a chain corporation with stores located in all parts of the country, and in which are employed thousands of women and girls whose wages range from $10 to $12 a week.

Added to this fabulous salary, it is most likely than another couple of hundred thousands come to the president of that concern in the way of dividends, so that it is safe to estimate he is the recipient of a cool half-million—and for what? And what means are taken to meet this tremendous portion of the company's overhead charges?

It has been a well-known fact that from the very start so-called 10-cent chain stores have paid extremely low wages to girl employes. Prior to the NRA, it was said girls employed in Woolworth stores received as little as $7 a week. With the coming of the NRA, they were paid a minimum of $13 a week, but immediately following abolishment of the NRA the minimum was dropped to $10 a week.

What else can there be said, except to brand this huge salary as the worst kind of exploitation? There is no question but what this company made huge profits, notwithstanding the business depression, as records show that not only did executives draw their huge salaries but that dividends were paid regularly.

The thought comes to mind while commenting on this incident, that $343,000 is nearly five times the salary received by the President of the United States, and that when it is considered the profits which make the payment of these huge salaries possible are wrung out of the blood of young girls, it is not only exasperating but criminal.

Of course, there is no law to stop such abominable doings. There was a law, but through the machinations of big business it was declared unconstitutional. But, wait and see! The time is bound to come when this practice will be curbed, and when a greater share of the profits made in 10-cent chain stores and industry in general will be more evenly divided among those who do the actual producing, instead of it all going to the pompous persons whose principal duties are to work out schemes for chiseling on the wages of employes.

War Declared by National Ass'n of Manufacturers

Determination to Defeat F. D. R.'s Policies is Challenge to Millions of Workers Who benefitted Materially from New Deal

"Big Business has openly declared war against President Roosevelt. It is not a veiled threat on the part of big business. Instead, it is an open declaration that anyone can understand," says the United Mine Workers' Journal, in its January issue.

At the recent convention of the National Manufacturers Association, held in New York City, speaker after speaker denounced President Roosevelt and all the new laws and policies that he has sponsored, including the Guffey coal law.

When the convention was over, leaders of the National Manufacturers Association declared that the association was now on record openly at war against the President and that it would be war to the hilt.

The National Manufacturers Association is the most notorious anti-union labor aggregation in the United States. It is opposed to all labor unions and opposed to unionism in general. Among its members are practically all of those captains of industry and big employers who have tried for years to kill the organized labor movement.

Not only did the National Manufacturers Association declare war on President Roosevelt, the Guffey coal law, the Wagner labor relations law, the agriculture relief law and all other progressive reform and social legislation recently enacted, but the American Liberty League and that old mutual-admiration society known as the United States Chamber of Commerce have done the same. They are out in the open to defeat President Roosevelt for re-election.

All right, gentlemen. You have declared war on the President and all of those who approve his policies. You have declared war against labor and the entire mass of common people of this nation. Labor and the common people accept the challenge.

There are more than 11,000,000 people out of work in this country, and you have declared war against them, too, because in your declaration of war you make no provision for them to work and live. Under the leadership of President Roosevelt these 11,000,000 unemployed people are being cared for and kept from starving. You propose to take away that relief and let these people go hungry. Now, you just wait until election day and see what those 11,000,000 people do to you at the polls.

Gentlemen of the National Manufacturers Association, you have made a colossal blunder in declaring war against the President, against labor and against the common people. You are brazenly fomenting a class war in this country which every good citizen outside of your association fervently hoped might be avoided for all time. You are deliberately stirring it up.

Labor and the common people can outvote you ten to one at the polls. Years ago you could and did drive and compel your employes to vote your way, but that time is past. You can't do that any more. Labor is free to vote as it pleases, in spite of threat, coercion or intimidation. That's the reason why you have declared war.

Clergy's Attack on Slum Conditions

Those Representing All Faiths Join in Fight to Rehouse Millions of "Under-privileged" Citizens in the Nation's Metropolis.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen in New York City have united in a joint statement denouncing slum conditions there, coupled with an appeal for a combined State and city program to rehouse millions of "under-privileged" citizens in the nation's metropolis.

The manifesto declares that in New York City alone more than 500,000 families, including millions of children, are still compelled to live in old tenements condemned as unfit for human habitation. In addition, it emphasizes the well-known fact that infant mortality, disease and crime are rooted in the slums and repeats the axiom that it is impossible to create in such conditions a home environment "in which a wholesome family life can be maintained and nourished".

The rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness", set forth in the Declaration of Independence as the unalienable heritage of all our people, the clergy say, are nothing short of travesty as long as slum conditions remain.

In stressing the practicability of activity by public authorities in providing decent housing for the masses, the joint statement declares that in England the Government since 1919 has built over one million low cost rental housing units providing new homes for more than four million persons.

This forward position emphasizing the responsibility of Federal, State and local governments for proper housing for the masses is a significant trend of thought in progressive circles. It is reflected in the plan backed by Senator Wagner of New York asking an appropriation of $800,000,000 to subsidize the construction of low-cost dwellings.

What's $25 Compared with Benefits of Unionism

Gifts from General Motors at Christmas Presents to Employes Compared With That of Nizam of Hyderabad to His Subjects.

The Nizam of Hyderabad—that title ought to be set to music—has ordered 1,000 oxen and 10,000 sheep to be slaughtered and roasted to feed the populace on the 25th anniversary of his coming to the throne. The Nizam is the richest of the native princes of India.

General Motors Corporation made a "Christmas present" of $5,000,000 to its employes. General Motors is perhaps the richest of the princes of American industry.

The Nizam has 14,000,000 subjects, so it is clear that only a minor fraction of them will get even a taste of the meat. They're not used to meat, anyway.

The General Motors has 200,000 employes who share in the corporate prince's bounty, so the $5,000,000 comes down to $25 per worker. But few of them are used to seeing more than that amount of money at a time, anyway.

Both are tales of the charitable impulses of big financiers.

Both are gratuities from employers to men who could not possibly claim similar rewards as a matter of right.

Both would be shocked into spasms if their subjects organized to claim equal powers in distributing benefits. But it must be admitted that there is some difference in the ways in which the two would be likely to react to the shock.

The Nizam probably would shoot or saber as many revolting subjects as seemed necessary, and send the leaders to be trampled to death by elephants.

The corporation would be content with dismissing the revolting workers, so that they and their families would go hungry, and bring in strikebreakers or police to shoot or club the more recalcitrant leaders.

But in both cases, an irresponsible autocrat decrees arbitrary benefits to underlings without so much as dreaming of consulting their wishes; and has the power—sometimes exercised—to decree disaster to the same underlings with the same indifference to what they may think about it.

The difference between the military autocracy of an Oriental monarchy and the industrial autocracy of a great corporation is not so wide as one might think.

Amending of Constitution Declared Necessary

Supreme Court Decisions Against New Deal Impotus for Congress to Curb Its Powers for Regulating Industrial Relations.

Senator Costigan of Colorado declares that he will press for consideration by the present session of Congress his proposal to amend the Federal Constitution so as to confer on Congress authority to control production and working conditions in the broad field of industry and commerce.

He maintains that Supreme Court decisions have limited the power of Congress so drastically that "anything less than an amendment to the Constitution will fail to equip the Federal Government to deal with repeatedly changing economic and social conditions."

Last year he introduced a resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution conferring on Congress power "to regulate hours and conditions of labor and establish minimum wages in any employment and to regulate production, industry, business, trade and commerce to prevent unfair methods and practices therein."

The resolution was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Costigan said he would canvass the committee to ascertain the possibilities for a favorable report on his proposal. It is understood that the Judiciary Committees in both Houses of Congress will have a number of similar resolutions referred to them before the session is very far advanced.

It is, therefore, more than probable that the power of Congress in the field of industrial relations is scheduled for considerable parliamentary discussion during the next few months.

"It is socially and economically indefensible for the automobile industry to say that old age comes to its workers from ten to twenty years prior to the time it comes to any other group of similar workers in the United States."—Dr. Harry Weiss.

Doings at the Nation's Capital

The Seventy-Fourth Congress has convened, in its second legislative session. It will take some days for that body to get down to actual work. A hope has been expressed that the session will be short. In view, however, of the many perplexing questions before Congress, that may be out of the question. Bonus legislation, finance, stabilization of the currency, farm legislation, national defense and a more strictly defined neutrality law, all combined, may make for a long and hectic session of Congress.

The stage opened on the much-heralded Senatorial investigation of the arms and ammunition question. On the stand testifying before the Committee was J. Pierpont Morgan, himself. He was hedged about by a number of his business associates, many of whom may be called upon to furnish information pertinent to the inquiry.

Thomas W. Lamont, chief Morgan counsel, maintained that the cause of the entry into the World War by the United States was the ruthless German submarine warfare. It was the attitude of the committee to prove that financial gain stimulated the Morgan and other financial interests to lead the United States into the war. In rebuttal, the witness pointed to the injuries inflicted upon this country.

Records going back to 1917 were read. Senator Nye, of North Dakota, who was sponsor for the investigation, was chief interrogator. Against the assertion that the Morgan interests were not neutral, was quoted a statement from the then President Wilson declaring that Americans had the right to a full and free expression of sympathies, public and private.

Rep. Connery Makes a Point

After a brief and hot skirmish, Representative William P. Connery got the floor for a "one minute" statement. He made good use of his time. In that period he referred to the W. K. Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Mich., saying that this concern had put its employes on a 30-hour week basis and increased their wages by 12½ per cent. He also advocated the five-day week and six-hour day, in order to provide employment for some of the 11 millions now out of work.

Great Shortage of Homes Reported by Treasury Official

A vivid picture of the terrible conditions to which industry has reduced the workers during the depression was presented by Peter Grimm, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in a statement describing the housing needs of the United States.

In connection with his function to persuade private industry to inaugurate housing projects, Mr. Grimm is preparing a report for Congress on the impossible need of residential buildings. Asked to give his opinion of the recent report of the Committee on Economic Security, headed by A. S. Freed, which urged the construction of 750,000 homes a year by 1938, Mr. Grimm agreed the figure was an accurate representation of the "potential requirements," adding:

"Included in the nation's needs are not only the normal replacements, but houses resulting from the unscrambling of families and deferred marriages and also the building of houses to replace those unfit for human habitation."

Because of long-deferred building activity, Mr. Grimm said, America had a heritage of "rotten old houses," and that the emergency in proper housing was so great that "the country with all its resources cannot soon meet this problem."

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Programs; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—Is the Boilermakers' Union an old organization?

A.—Yes. A conference of nine independent unions formed a national organization at Chicago in 1880. A few years later another national organization was formed at Atlanta, Ga. In 1893 the two national organizations consolidated under the present name of International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

* * *

Q.—When did a woman preside over an American Federation of Labor convention,

A.—During the 1907 convention at Norfolk, Va. when President Gompers called upon Agnes Nestor, Chicago trade unionist, to take the chair.

* * *

Q.—Is there an American Federation of Labor organization of workers employed by states, counties and cities?

A.—There will soon be, as President E. Claude Babcock of the American Federation of Government Employes, has issued a call for a convention in Chicago beginning December 9 to form organizations of state, county and municipal employes. Mr. Babcock's organization has been authorized by the A. F. of L. to include these workers in its jurisdiction.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "I regard it as the imperative duty of all members of organized labor to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of the country"?

A.—Samuel Gompers.

36,400 Automobile Deaths in 1935

Chicago, Jan. 8 (AFL).—The National Safety Council reported from its headquarters here that 36,400 persons were killed during 1935 in motor vehicle accidents, compared with 36,001 fatalities in 1934.

PRESIDENT'S MENTION AS "NATION'S SAVIOR" HAILED AT U. T. W. OF A. MEETING

peaker Calls Attention to Conditions That Prevailed in 1933 When So-Called "Captains of Industry" Pleaded With Government for Aid

Now That Their Coffers Are Spilling Over With Gold, and Unmindful That Work Must be Provided for Eleven Millions of Unemployed, Their Activities Are Centered On Defeating the New Deal, the Very Plan That Kept Them Out of Bankruptcy, So That They May Again Run Things As They Please.

Southbridge, Mass., January 10th.—Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by members of Southbridge U. T. W. of A. Local 2324 at last Sunday's meeting, President Roosevelt is just as popular with working people today as he was when he swept the country in 1932 by the largest majority ever before accorded a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

This was demonstrated at a tense moment when the President was referred to as the "Saviour of the Nation" at a time when hardly a bank in the country was considered solvent, and when the so-called "captains of industry"—the aggregation who were looked upon as high-powered financiers and great engineers in the industrial world—were all at sea as how to save their great businesses from bankruptcy.

This was brought out in a talk by Freeman M. Saltus, publisher of The Labor News, following the installation of officers of Local 2324, while discussing the New Deal, the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act, the Social Security Act, and the Walsh Bill, all measures which he said are of inestimable benefit to working people, and which are part of the New Deal in which all workers are greatly interested.

Country in Dilemma

"In March, 1933, when the country was in a dilemma," Mr. Saltus said, "as the result of three years of the worst depression ever before experienced, there was a feeling of repulsion against those in charge of governmental affairs, and all looked for the coming of one who, by his honesty of purpose, rare ability, fearless leadership and experience, had endeared himself in the hearts of the people, and who, they had confidence was going to pull the country out of a terrible mess.

"The great trials to which you, as working people, were subjected during those dark days of 1933 are still fresh in your minds," the speaker said. "Unemployment, part-time work, low wages, increased machine tempo and intolerable working conditions, were such as to cause untold worries concerning yours and the future of those dependent upon you. But your implicit faith that with the election of a new President and a Congress made up of a majority of liberal and sympathetic members, a change for good was bound to occur, has been justified.

"Not only yourselves, who had experienced privation, but 95 per cent. of the heads of large and small manufacturing plants and dealers, who because of business conditions were on the verge of bankruptcy, welcomed the new President as 'the Saviour of the Nation'.

Low Wages, Long Hours

"Do you recall what a tremendous change occurred almost immediately following the inauguration of President Roosevelt? How business began to show immediate improvement? How but forsaw the day when they could remove the shutters from their summer mansions in Newport, Bar Harbor, Cape Cod and other places, many of which were closed during the worst days of the depression. They did not care a tinker's dam at that time what the President and Congress were planning for the relief of the 15 millions of unemployed, nor did they object to plans formulated to regulate industry so that the workers would secure a larger portion of the profits from industry. What they wanted was to get back on their feet, financially, and trust to their ability and influence to cope with the future.

Great Improved Business

"They did just that, time. Business improved. Mills which had been operated on part-time were now working full capacity. Production had almost reached its highest peak. Profits were being amassed in almost unprecedented quantity. Boarded windows in summer residences were removed, and living standards were resumed on an extensive scale.

"Then came the awakening!" declared Mr. Saltus. "It would not do to have the government continue meddling with business. They used their influence with leading newspapers and magazines to start a poisonous campaign against the New Deal. Politicians of note were put on the stump to denounce the NRA, terming it un-American, 'a blot on the Constitution of the United States', 'regimentation of business', and unless Roosevelt was defeated in his present aims the country was destined for destruction'.

"Mind you," the speaker said, "the New Deal had saved this ungrateful aggregation of financiers, capitalists and so-called captains of industry from bankruptcy. It had made possible the recouping of their large losses, the payment of huge salaries and dividends, and the return of former living standards, but now that they had 'gotten theirs' it was to H— with the people, who depended materially on the NRA for their salvation.

Killing the NRA

"And what a beautiful job they have already accomplished! First, by making a test of the Schecter poultry case they got the Supreme Court to declare the NRA unconstitutional. What a victory this meant! It was a starter and they were encouraged to continue their dirty work. Next, they tackled the AAA, which during the past few years had brought the demoralized farming industry to the stabilization point. Now, they are out to destroy the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act, a law which was referred to by President William Green as a 'Labor Magna Charta'. When their hopes have been accomplished in destroying this humane act, they are getting ready to tackle the Social Security Act, which provides for unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

"Their only plea in urging these Acts to be declared unconstitutional is that their enactment is going to interfere with future business conditions. In other words, through their national body, the National Manufacturers Association, it was publicly announced that 'Business wants to be left to work out its own destiny without any interference on the part of the government.' And remember," the speaker said, "this marks but two years since this most ungrateful aggregation were begging the government to get them out of a terrible mess.

"I am reminded of a statement," Mr. Saltus continued, "made recently, while in conversation with a large Worcester County manufacturer, who said: 'Saltus, I'm not a Roosevelt man but I will say that he got us out of a terrible rut.'

Dogged Determination

"Now, this is just the attitude maintained by a lot of manufacturers, who fully realize they were greatly benefitted, and that without the New Deal they never would have come back to normalcy; but that dogged determination to be freed from governmental regulation, and fears entertained that carrying out the New Deal to its completion may affect their colossal profits through the payment of extra taxes, causes them to fall for the political and industrial bunkum favored by those in control of the nation's finances and industry.

"Have you given any thought as to what will become of the eleven or more millions of those who are at present unemployed, and their 25 or 30 millions of dependents, if opponents of President Roosevelt's policies are successful?" Mr. Saltus asked. "The best that industry can possibly absorb at the highest peak of production is something like only two and one-half or three millions of people. What's going to become of the present three or more millions of workers now employed on WPA, PWA and other Federal, State, county and municipal projects, if the President's opponents are successful in having all these helped out? Can't you see what this will mean? Any child of 10 years of age with ordinary intelligence, can see that it will mean more unemployment, more misery, more people humiliating themselves by becoming paupers at the expense of municipalities.

Chicago's Plight

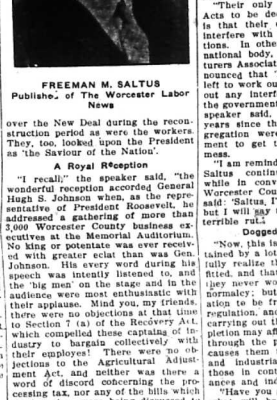
"And how long do you suppose the municipalities will be able to stand a condition of this kind? Remember the terrible conditions which prevailed in Chicago last year, when many thousands of school teachers and other municipal employes had been without salaries for nearly a year, when the government came to the city's aid?

"Present indications are that big business, through its subsidized newspapers and magazines with nationwide circulations, has the upper hand. At least they have succeeded in undoing the most important things brought about through the institution of the New Deal. On their side they have their so-called executive understudies, some business-controlled Democrats, an army of dealers—many of whom do not know what it is all about—and we must admit, a very small portion of workers, who, unfortunately, cannot see beyond their noses.

"But I feel confident," Mr. Saltus said, "that the great bulk of working people—those whose votes really count on election day, are with the President from the tip of their toes to the top of their heads, and are most enthusiastic over his success in not only carrying out that which is left of the New Deal's program, but that which is sure to be added to it during the present session of Congress."

Poisonous Propaganda

"Knowing as I do, through my close relations with thousands of wage earners in at least four States covered by our newspapers, to what extent wages and working conditions have improved since the New Deal was instituted, I feel confident this has been appreciated in a manner that cannot possibly be forgotten. All kinds of propaganda schemes are being launched for the purpose of poisoning the minds of workers against the President's policies. The sky will be the limit in the amount expended to coerce workers into believing that only through the return of servants



FREEMAN M. SALTUS
Publisher of The Worcester Labor News

over the New Deal during the reconstruction period as were the workers. They, too, looked upon the President as 'the Saviour of the Nation'.

A Royal Reception

"I recall," the speaker said, "the wonderful reception accorded General Hugh S. Johnson when, as the representative of President Roosevelt, he addressed a gathering of more than 3,000 Worcester County business executives at the Memorial Auditorium. No king or potentate was ever received with greater eclat than was General Johnson. His every word during his speech was intently listened to, and the 'big men' on the stage and in the audience were most enthusiastic with their applause. Mind you, my friends, there were no objections at that time to Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, which compelled these captains of industry to bargain collectively with their employes! There were no objections to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and neither was there a word of discord concerning the processing tax, nor any of the bills which at that time were being discussed to complete President Roosevelt's great Recovery program.

"These great captains of industry were as meek as lambs. They were but too grateful for their lost fortunes to show immediate improvement? How but forsaw the day when they could remove the shutters from their summer mansions in Newport, Bar Harbor, Cape Cod and other places, many of which were closed during the worst days of the depression. They did not care a tinker's dam at that time what the President and Congress were planning for the relief of the 15 millions of unemployed, nor did they object to plans formulated to regulate industry so that the workers would secure a larger portion of the profits from industry. What they wanted was to get back on their feet, financially, and trust to their ability and influence to cope with the future.

Great Improved Business

"They did just that, time. Business improved. Mills which had been operated on part-time were now working full capacity. Production had almost reached its highest peak. Profits were being amassed in almost unprecedented quantity. Boarded windows in summer residences were removed, and living standards were resumed on an extensive scale.

"Then came the awakening!" declared Mr. Saltus. "It would not do to have the government continue meddling with business. They used their influence with leading newspapers and magazines to start a poisonous campaign against the New Deal. Politicians of note were put on the stump to denounce the NRA, terming it un-American, 'a blot on the Constitution of the United States', 'regimentation of business', and unless Roosevelt was defeated in his present aims the country was destined for destruction'.

"Mind you," the speaker said, "the New Deal had saved this ungrateful aggregation of financiers, capitalists and so-called captains of industry from bankruptcy. It had made possible the recouping of their large losses, the payment of huge salaries and dividends, and the return of former living standards, but now that they had 'gotten theirs' it was to H— with the people, who depended materially on the NRA for their salvation.

Killing the NRA

"And what a beautiful job they have already accomplished! First, by making a test of the Schecter poultry case they got the Supreme Court to declare the NRA unconstitutional. What a victory this meant! It was a starter and they were encouraged to continue their dirty work. Next, they tackled the AAA, which during the past few years had brought the demoralized farming industry to the stabilization point. Now, they are out to destroy the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act, a law which was referred to by President William Green as a 'Labor Magna Charta'. When their hopes have been accomplished in destroying this humane act, they are getting ready to tackle the Social Security Act, which provides for unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

"Their only plea in urging these Acts to be declared unconstitutional is that their enactment is going to interfere with future business conditions. In other words, through their national body, the National Manufacturers Association, it was publicly announced that 'Business wants to be left to work out its own destiny without any interference on the part of the government.' And remember," the speaker said, "this marks but two years since this most ungrateful aggregation were begging the government to get them out of a terrible mess.

"I am reminded of a statement," Mr. Saltus continued, "made recently, while in conversation with a large Worcester County manufacturer, who said: 'Saltus, I'm not a Roosevelt man but I will say that he got us out of a terrible rut.'

Dogged Determination

"Now, this is just the attitude maintained by a lot of manufacturers, who fully realize they were greatly benefitted, and that without the New Deal they never would have come back to normalcy; but that dogged determination to be freed from governmental regulation, and fears entertained that carrying out the New Deal to its completion may affect their colossal profits through the payment of extra taxes, causes them to fall for the political and industrial bunkum favored by those in control of the nation's finances and industry.

"Have you given any thought as to what will become of the eleven or more millions of those who are at present unemployed, and their 25 or 30 millions of dependents, if opponents of President Roosevelt's policies are successful?" Mr. Saltus asked. "The best that industry can possibly absorb at the highest peak of production is something like only two and one-half or three millions of people. What's going to become of the present three or more millions of workers now employed on WPA, PWA and other Federal, State, county and municipal projects, if the President's opponents are successful in having all these helped out? Can't you see what this will mean? Any child of 10 years of age with ordinary intelligence, can see that it will mean more unemployment, more misery, more people humiliating themselves by becoming paupers at the expense of municipalities.

Chicago's Plight

"And how long do you suppose the municipalities will be able to stand a condition of this kind? Remember the terrible conditions which prevailed in Chicago last year, when many thousands of school teachers and other municipal employes had been without salaries for nearly a year, when the government came to the city's aid?

"Present indications are that big business, through its subsidized newspapers and magazines with nationwide circulations, has the upper hand. At least they have succeeded in undoing the most important things brought about through the institution of the New Deal. On their side they have their so-called executive understudies, some business-controlled Democrats, an army of dealers—many of whom do not know what it is all about—and we must admit, a very small portion of workers, who, unfortunately, cannot see beyond their noses.

"But I feel confident," Mr. Saltus said, "that the great bulk of working people—those whose votes really count on election day, are with the President from the tip of their toes to the top of their heads, and are most enthusiastic over his success in not only carrying out that which is left of the New Deal's program, but that which is sure to be added to it during the present session of Congress."

Poisonous Propaganda

"Knowing as I do, through my close relations with thousands of wage earners in at least four States covered by our newspapers, to what extent wages and working conditions have improved since the New Deal was instituted, I feel confident this has been appreciated in a manner that cannot possibly be forgotten. All kinds of propaganda schemes are being launched for the purpose of poisoning the minds of workers against the President's policies. The sky will be the limit in the amount expended to coerce workers into believing that only through the return of servants

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Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

NLRB ORDERS RE-INSTATEMENT OF 96 EMPLOYES DISCHARGED BY CLINTON, S. C., FIRM FOR REFUSAL TO JOIN CO. UNION

After a thorough investigation, the National Labor Relations Board has found the Clinton Cotton Mills (Clinton, S. C., guilty of violating the unfair labor practices of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act which prohibits employers from promoting and dominating a company union, from requiring membership in a company union as the price of employment, and from discriminating in terms of employment against employes because of their membership in a bona fide union.

The Board ordered the company to reinstate 96 employes who were discharged because they refused to join a company union called the "Clinton Friendship Association" and to cease making it a condition of employment that employes join the association. The Board also ordered the company to forbid its officers and second hands from soliciting membership in the association and from removing members of the association. In addition, and for good measure of justice, the Board ordered the company to dissolve the association and in the future to refrain from discriminating against employes because of their union activities.

The complaint against the company was filed by the Clinton local of the United Textile Workers of America.

In citing the facts which led up to the decision, the Board said that on August 24 officials of the Clinton Cotton Mills signed a "closed shop" contract with the Friendship Association which was a company promoted and controlled group.

After a shutdown, the mill opened on August 26. Officers of the Friendship Association stood at the mill gates and turned away all applications for employment who did not have association cards. Out of 200 regular employes this barred from the mill, 96 were permanently refused work and none of these have received other employment since August. Many of the other employes signed association cards and were immediately given jobs.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK AND UNION SHOP INCLUDED IN DEMANDS COVERING MORE THAN 250,000 N. Y. BLDG. SERVICE WORKERS

New York City, Jan. 8 (AFL)—The New York Council of the Building Service Employes International Union presented demands for a basic 40-hour week, an increase in pay and a union shop agreement for all building service employes to the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations representing the real estate interests.

The demands cover more than 10,000 apartment building jobs, department stores, loft and office buildings. James J. Bambrick, president of the Council, said that about 3,000 buildings are not covered by agreements, and that if a strike occurred the non-union concerns would be first affected.

Classes of employes involved in the controversy include elevator operators, janitors, hallmen, doormen, garage boys, page boys and bell boys, special officers, hall captains, boilerroom employes, handy men, maintenance men, superintendents, scrubwomen and charwomen.

"Building employes," Mr. Bambrick said, "have been exploited for forty years and they refuse to remain in a state of subjugation, substandard and anti-social conditions must go and the city's 200,000 building service workers do not intend to let such a state of affairs exist. We want to settle this matter amicably, but if that can't be done, we will go on strike."

George Squier, vice-president of the International union in charge of the eastern territory, said:

"The International union is prepared to throw its entire treasury behind the fight in New York. If necessary, we will spend $500,000 to win in this city."

President of Millbury U. T. W. Local 2178 Selectman Candidate

Millbury, Mass., January 9th.—Nomination papers were taken out yesterday by Joseph A. Cyr, president of Millbury U. T. W. of A. Local 2178, for the office of Town Selectman.

Mr. Cyr was a candidate at last year's election and although this was his initial entrance into politics, he was credited with having made a splendid showing.

At that time, the number of trade unionists in Millbury were practically all centered in Local 2178, which organization Mr. Cyr assisted in forming, and was its first president, and which numbered something like 300 paid up members. Since then, two other unions have been formed in Millbury, one whose members are employed in the Mayo Mills and known as Local 2464, and the other at the Peters Mill, and chartered as Local 2446. All told, the membership of the three locals is close to the 1000 mark.

One of the pioneers in the local Labor movement, and having labored assiduously for the success of all three locals, Mr. Cyr has made many friends, who, it is certain, will cooperate in making his election possible.

Mr. Cyr's activities in the trade union movement date back some 22 years, when he became a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He later transferred to the Order of Railroad Conductors, having served in that capacity on the New York Central Railroad until he retired several years ago, when he settled in Millbury and resumed his work as a weaver in the Schuster Mills, a trade at which he had worked during his younger years.

Aside from his local activities in the Labor movement, Mr. Cyr was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Textile Council, and one of its early presidents. He has been prominently identified with the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, and is a candidate for the presidency of the Worcester Central

JOSEPH A. CYR

Labor Union, at the election to be held at Union Labor Temple next Wednesday evening.

Mr. Cyr is well and pleasantly known in textile centers in the State of Maine, having spent several years as a weaver in Maine textile mills during his youth.

RUMFORD CENTRAL LABOR UNION OFFICERS AND DELEGATES ALL "PEPPED UP" TO MAKE 1936 BANNER YEAR IN UNION'S HISTORY

With the election of officers and unusual activities planned for the winter months, these including organization, union label, entertainment and others, the Rumford Central Labor Union entered the new year with officers and delegates determined to make this one of the best years in the history of the local Labor movement.

With better business looming up in all lines, and especially prospects for improved conditions in the paper making industry, which is the largest here, C. L. U. officers and delegates see in the coming year one that should result in greatly benefitting working people. There is much to do, and realizing this, all are "pepped up" and rarin' to go, with a full knowledge that only through hard work and persistent effort can those things which we set out to do be accomplished.

Delegates who attended the Paper Makers' convention, held in Bangor last month, made glowing reports and expressed confidence that results from action taken will prove most beneficial to the many thousands employed in this industry in the State of Maine.

According to these delegates, good effect has already been felt over Labor's agitation for bringing about relief for the paper industry, and means for continuing cooperation with the State Branch and other organizations interested in this project were adopted at the meeting.

The election of officers, which was held December 28th, in the lower Court House in the municipal building, resulted as follows:

President, Arthur E. Williams; vice-president, Harvey Poulin; recording secretary, Walter Pinette; financial secretary and treasurer, Wilfred Hamel.

The sergeant-at-arms, trustees and auditors have not been elected as yet.

Business Census Taken by White Collar Idle

The 1,917 enumerators who will take the business census of New York City under the direction of the United States Census Bureau, will be selected from unemployed white collar workers now on home relief or current WPA projects, it was announced by the Works Progress Administration. The enumerators will receive the top wage of $93.50 paid to WPA skilled workers. The jobs will last from a few weeks to four or five months, depending on the business density of the districts to which the workers are assigned.

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BANGOR

STOVE FOUNDERS' CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK RESULTS IN SECURING FIVE PER CENT WAGE INCREASE, REPORTS BANGOR MAN

Chester Shephard, Bangor Molders' 101, Represented I. M. U. at Conference to Arrange Wage Schedule for 1936 Reports Pleasant Trip to Nation's Metropolis—Local 101 Elects Officers.

A conference was held in New York City on December 21st between the International Iron Molders' Union and the Manufacturers Protective and Development Association, to settle wages and working agreements for the year 1936.

Brother Chester Shephard, of Bangor Local 101, was the New England delegate to this conference. The Molders presented demands for a 15 per cent increase and also changes in working agreements. The conference lasted a week and it was finally decided to accept a five per cent increase owing to the conditions of the stove and heater business as it exists today.

While unable to secure more, we have every reason to believe that the coming year will see a big improvement in this industry and that 1936 year will bring better results.

Conditions in the South make it very difficult for union shops in the North to compete with them, but the I. M. U. is doing everything it possibly can to rectify these conditions.

Brother Shephard had a very nice trip, it being his first to New York and he visited a lot of places of interest.

Business in the Wood & Bishop Foundry is very slack at present, but hopes are very good for the coming year.

Local 101 Elects Officers

At a meeting of Local 101, held on Friday, December 27th, the following officers were elected:

President, Ernest Williams; vice-president, Frank Cline; financial and corresponding representative, Chester Shephard; treasurer, Francis Green; recording secretary, Wilbur Harper; doorkeeper, Linwood Brown; trustee, Wallace Hutchins.

Local 101 wishes all organizations in Maine a prosperous New Year.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYES AND MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS PLAN ON OBSERVING 25th ANNIVERSARY WITH BANQUET

Members of Local 198 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators, have a gala time in store for them on Sunday, February 2nd, when it is planned to celebrate the local's 25th anniversary with a banquet and entertainment.

According to Richard W. Gustin, secretary of the Bangor Central Labor Union, with which Local 198 is affiliated, the committee in charge is planning to make it a real A. F. of L. E. party, and all who will participate know from past experience just what that means, namely, "one good time".

At the annual election of Local 198, Albert E. Pierce was re-elected president for the ensuing year. The only changes were in the offices of recording secretary, this being taken over by James E. McGuigan, and sergeant-at-arms, taken over by Everett Bickford. Financial secretary Louis Rice and Treasurer Fred Aleta are carrying over from the past year.

Brother John Ambrose, secretary of the Carpenters' Union and treasurer of the Central Labor Union, has been confined to his home for a couple of weeks, but is up and around the house again.

The Bangor Central Labor Union decided not to run a President's Ball this year as the response last year was so meager that the ball would not have netted anything had it not been for the sale of advertisements in the program. The total received from last year's effort was turned over to the Eastern Maine General Hospital for infantile paralysis victims.

The Central Labor Union investigated the City Council candidates in the December election. Of the three who were favorable to Labor, two were elected. Little by little Labor is exercising its power for its own good.

The C. L. U. is planning to secure rooms to be used by all local unions at meeting places and club rooms. It is believed this can be accomplished for the mutual benefit of all and will be a saving to the locals, and a builder of better Union spirit and Union friendship with all organized men in the city.

The following officers were elected at the January 5th meeting of the Bangor Central Labor Union:

President, Chester Shepard; vice-president, Sam Poons, recording secretary, Richard W. Gustin; treasurer, John Ambrose; sergeant-at-arms, Wilbur Harper.

SPURIOUS "A F. OF L. TRADE UNION COMMITTEE IS HALED BEFORE UNITED STATES FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13 (AFL).—The U. S. Federal Trade Commission here entered what is believed to be the final stages of its campaign against the spurious "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief" when it summoned Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, to appear as a witness in support of the Commission's charge that the committee in using the initials "A. F. of L." in its name and in the name of its official publication, violates the Federal statute prohibiting deceptive trade practices as "unfair competition". The address of the committee, which is allegedly Communist, is 5 Union Square, New York City.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." in its name the committee had undertaken to create the impression that it is an American Federation of Labor group.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." and the word "Federationist" in the name of its publication, "The A. F. of L. Trade and Fiscal Federationist", the committee has likewise endeavored to palm off its magazine as an American Federation of Labor publication.

The fact is that neither the committee nor its publication has ever had any connection whatsoever with the American Federation of Labor. It was because of this fact that the Federal Trade Commission cited the committee to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued prohibiting the committee from using the American Federation of Labor insignia.

Mr. Morrison testified that ever since the early days of the American Federation of Labor the initials "A. F. of L." had been popularly and extensively used in the trade union movement as a short name for the Federation. He also testified that from the time the American Federationist was established in the nineties of the last century the word "Federationist" had been generally used as a short name for that periodical.

He cited numerous documents to support both of these claims and contended that the use of the initials and name by the New York group was deceptive and should be prohibited.

The Commission announced that a later hearing on the charge would be held in New York City.

Observers here who have watched the case believe that the Commission, at the conclusion of the hearings, will issue a cease and desist order requiring the committee to strike the initials "A. F. of L." and the word "Federationist" from its literature.

WRITE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS URGING THEM TO FAVOR WALSH BILL (S. 3055), DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH FAIR WAGES

A communication received from President William Green, addressed to officers of State Federations, City Central bodies, Local Unions and organizers, urges all to write members of Congress requesting them to favor the Walsh Bill (S. 3055) which has already passed the Senate, and provides that all persons who sell material and manufactured products to the government enter into any contractual relations with it shall conform to conditions contained in the specifications for bids. The bill aims to eliminate sweat shops, "kick-back" contracts and sun-contracting and to compel every person who sells to the government to agree to and observe fair labor practices.

The bill provides that these provisions must be incorporated in all contracts for construction and for the sale of articles, materials, supplies, equipment or services including contracts for loans or grants made by the federal government. The measure is designed to establish and maintain fair wages on purchases, loans or grants where federal funds are involved directly or indirectly.

Contracts are now awarded to the lowest "responsible" bidder. "Responsible" bidder is one who can give a bond and any person who secures a contract from the government can secure a bond without any trouble. The laws in existence now provide no protection for the government nor for labor against sub-labor standards or sweat shop conditions.

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, held last October, unanimously approved the Walsh bill governing government contracts and the Executive Council was requested to urge the officers and members of all affiliated organizations to support this legislation by communicating with their respective Congressional Representatives. This legislation is of such major importance that it is up to labor to send to every organized worker and their sympathetic friends to write to their respective members of the House of Representatives urging them to vote for this measure. It will have far-reaching consequences. These letters and telegrams should be sent as soon as Congress convenes. Because in all probability, this coming session of Congress will be of short duration, it is necessary that these communications reach members of Congress as soon as possible," President Green said.

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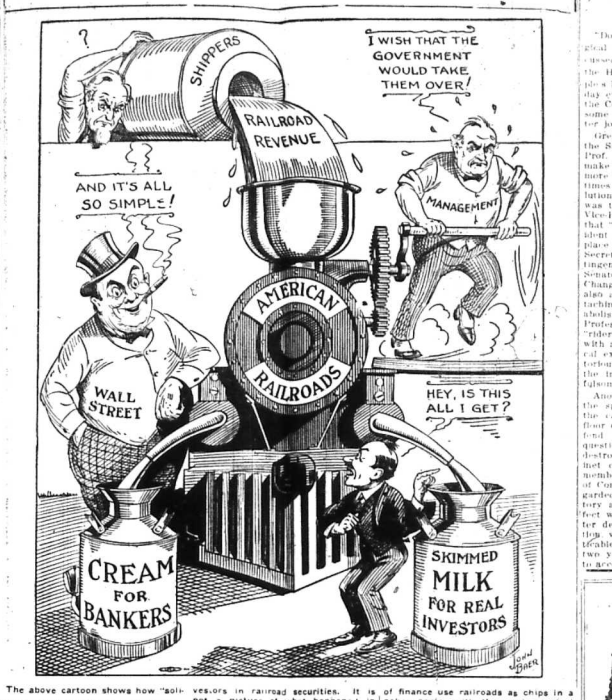
The Separator!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer



The above cartoon shows how "solicitous" the financial element in control of the railroads is about the investors in railroad securities. It is not a picture of what happened in other days. It is descriptive of what goes on in these days when captains of finance use railroads as chips in a poker game—with the cards stacked against the government, the shipper and the little investor.

DOWN TOBACCO ROAD TOO HOT FOR CHICAGO

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Chicago's Mayor didn't like Tobacco Road.

Tobacco Road is a play—a rather stark sort of a play that shows how a great many persons live.

And there's very little beauty about the way they live.

But it was too hot for Chicago.

Chicago that kept Al Capone until Uncle Sam went and took him away and plunked him down in Alcatraz for safe keeping; Chicago that had its St. Valentine Day slaughter with gangland's machine guns; Chicago that has known as much dirt and corruption per square inch as any city in the land.

Tobacco Road got too close to mean realities for Chicago and the mayor of Chicago.

* * *

But Chicagoans probably smoke plenty of the products of the filthiest which Tobacco Road is the stage story and which gets too close to ugly truth to suit the mayor of the Windy City. There's no doubt of it.

Chicago helps to pile up the enormous profits of the Big Four for ——— Tobacco Road was the advertising and omnipresent spokesman while the cigarette code was being gerrymandering and delayed and lost in the good old days of NRA.

The Big Four do their full share to make the conditions of life out of which Tobacco Road was written too strong for the nostrils to Chicago, which gave "The Jungle" to the world first via the nostrils, then via the pungent pen of Upton Sinclair and the printing press.

* * *

Chicago union men know a better answer than censoring plays. Chicago knows a better answer to the villainy that is in the life that made possible the play "Tobacco Road."

Chicago union men know that there is a label on cigarettes and on cigars—a label that fights an unending war against the kind of life that made Tobacco Road and that fights for freedom and decency and good citizenship for the workers who do the work from which cigarettes and cigars go to market.

They know the foolish, frivolous hypocrisy and hokum that is in such first-page-hunting gestures as that of the mayor. They know that when they walk up to a counter and ask for Wings, or Raleighs or Kools, with the union label on every package, they are doing something REAL to wipe out ugliness and slavery and dirt and the things that warp life and make it mean and sordid.

It's the union men and women that are fighting the real fight. The ridiculous gestures of censoring mayors look like child's play—very poor and distorted child's play, too, in comparison.

* * *

Here are some facts for the mayor of Chicago:

The Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor found by an investigation on the spot last year that the average earnings of tobacco stemmers working 55 hours a week was $6.55 a week.

While paying these less than starvation wages to the "mudsills" of their industry, tobacco magnates of the Big Four were paying themselves salaries and bonuses running at times to more than a million dollars each per year.

In Winston-Salem, N. C., the town owned by the Reynolds Co., there are reputed to be 50 millionaires, Big Four tobacco millionaires. Winston Salem spends 24 cents per day for each pupil in the public schools, while the manufacturing town of Wilkes Barre, Pa., spends 55 cents per pupil per day.

In the 10 years from 1924 to 1933, inclusive, the following bonuses were paid to the inside cliques of the three biggest of the Big Four:

Liggett & Myers	$116,473,000
American Tobacco	$138,441,000
R. J. Reynolds	$67,544,000

And the steamers for R. J. Reynolds lived in two-room shacks so ramshackle that the present writer has literally looked clean through them from front to back by the cracks.

* * *

There ought to be letters of fire to tell the lurid story of tobacco and the Big Four in America.

The river of swollen profits runs in a flood to the pockets of the City Williamses. The rivulets of shrunken wages trickles into the pockets of the poor in a dribble that stops every so often for a great many of them, leaving their throats choked on hunger, their stomachs in a convulsive grasping for the food that doesn't come.

For the mighty few, palaces and power—the dictatorship of monopoly.

For the few, misery, underfeeding; and every so often that queer state of suspended animation that comes with the order, "You're through!"

Millions of dollars tell thousands of men and women when to come and when to go, how much to eat and how to bend the knee.

And in the heart of the Tobacco Road country stands Duke University, endowed out of the shriveled bowels of the poor of Tobacco Road.

The monopoly hates the union. But the union and the union label proclaim to the world their war on the tobacco dictatorship and its human victims. The blue label on your union cigarette is a battle flag of freedom. Tell the Cayce of Chicago, tell it to Clay Williams, tell it to the fat Big Four—and tell it to the man behind the counter where you spend your money.

R. I. STATE BR. TO CALL CONVENTION TO DETERMINE FORMATION OF LABOR PARTY ON SUNDAY, MARCH 8TH

Providence, Rhode Island, Jan. 10.—The Executive Board of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor at its regular meeting set Sunday, Mar. 8th, as the date on which a convention will be held to determine what, if any, action will be taken toward the formation of a Labor party in the State of Rhode Island.

Action taken by the executive board is pursuant to a resolution adopted at the October convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor which directed the board to issue a call to all affiliated organizations within 60 days prior to calling the convention.

According to the call which is to call to all affiliated organizations within a few days by Secretary Elizabeth M. Cahir, the convention will be called at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and will be held in Eagles Hall.

Much interest is manifested by sponsors of the Labor party idea, who see in this move one that will stir workers, people of the state to political action. It is an undisputed fact that too little interest has been manifested by workers in this state in Labor legislation. This, it is contended, has caused state officials and legislators to become entirely indifferent to the interests of working people, with the result that bills submitted by Labor have received only scant recognition.

What action will be taken at the convention, is, of course, problematical. While a majority of the convention delegates favored the resolution a goodly number of affiliated locals were not represented at the convention. What action these will take should they be represented at the convention is not known and in this lies the doubt.

It is a well known fact that the greater portion of the American Labor movement favors the present non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, although it is a fact that the third party idea has made considerable progress during the past year in all parts of the country.

The principal fear expressed by those opposed to the formation of a Labor party is that this may mean considerable retarding of the progress of the Labor movement, something which leaders contend we cannot afford to do at this time when all possible efforts are being made to bring the membership up to the highest possible degree of strength and stability.

SAYS LEWIS TRIES TO DIVIDE LABOR

JOHN P. FREY
President Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

In a letter addressed to all Metal Trades and all Metal Trades Councils of the A. F. of L. last week, Mr. Frey accused John L. Lewis, chairman of the Industrial Organization Committee of trying to split the trade union movement at a critical time.

"The efforts of the committee for industrial organization was welcomed by employers opposed to the existence of trade union organization," the letter said.

"It is giving them much satisfaction and comfort to find division within the American Federation of Labor.

"It is also giving encouragement and satisfaction to the Communist party. . . .

"The efforts of the committee for industrial organization will fail."

GREATER FLEXIBILITY ON PART OF SUPREME COURT SUGGESTED FOR MAKING BASIC LAWS HARMONIZE WITH CHANGING TIMES

"Does the Constitution Need a Surgical Operation?" was the subject discussed by Prof. Zechariah Chaffee, of the Harvard Law School, at the People's Forum in Eagles Hall last Monday evening. His contention was that the Constitution is just the work of some men who happened to do a better job than most others.

Greater flexibility on the part of the Supreme Court was suggested by Prof. Chaffee as one way in which to make the fundamental laws of the land more in harmony with the changing times and social progress. A revolutionary change suggested by him was the abolishment of the office of Vice-President. His contention was that "no man who was fit to be President would care to accept the second place office". He proposed that the Secretary of State be made the contingent Vice-President and that the Senate elect its own presiding officer. Changes in the rules of debate were also advocated. The practice of attaching so-called "riders" to bills, be abolished he advocated. In this the Professor struck a fine note, as the "rider" practice of handicapping bills with an unwanted and illogical political expedient has grown to be a notorious abuse and is the cause for the involuntary acceptance of much fulsome, log-rolling legislation.

Another revolutionary change which the speaker suggested was to allow the cabinet officers to go upon the floor of Congress to expound and defend their views, and "to answer questions". That this would tend to destroy the essential element of cabinet confidence and put the cabinet member on a par with any member of Congress, was overlooked or disregarded by the speaker. The peremptory and limited-time attempt to affect wholesale wealth distribution, after decades of its concentrated accumulation was deprecated as impracticable. It was attempted, however, in two years, what had taken years to accomplish, in the matter of wealth acquirement. The meeting was largely attended.

Future high-light speaking dates on the Forum program are January 13, when Dr. W. E. B. Dubois will discuss "Italy and Ethiopia." Dr. Dubois is an editor, author and teacher. He bears the Harvard Ph. D. of 1895. He has served as Professor of Economics at Atlanta University and has been Minister to Liberia. As a leading exponent of racial equality, he has been termed "One of the greatest teachers of democracy in America".

Following the lecture of Dr. Dubois will come the address of Br. Isador Lubin on January 20. His subject will be "The Problem of Workers' Security". This is one of the most acute questions of the day and its authoritative treatment by this noted speaker should engure a full house.

Dr. Lubin has had experience as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and is a graduate of Clark College. He has served as Professor of Economics in the Universities of Michigan and of Missouri having also been Economic Advisor to several Government boards. He is also well known as the author of several books dealing with current problems of Labor.

The Forum is to be congratulated in having secured such prominent speakers to address the impartial and far-reaching public upon the acutely pressing economic and political questions of the day. The meetings are free and open to the general public.

The Government cannot require contractors who supply "provisions" to use exclusively coal produced in accordance with the Guffey Coal Stabilization Act, according to a ruling by Comptroller General McCarl.

The Act authorizes the Government to require contractors "for any public work or service" to use coal mined and sold in compliance with the law. Mr McCarl declared this term cannot be held to include contracts for furnishing supplies or other materials.

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"COLD, HARD AND UGLY," IS THE WAY FATHER JOHN A. RYAN REFERS TO MANUFACTURERS' OPPOSITION PROGRAM

Noted Catholic Economist Further Refers to Platform Adopted at Organization's Convention As Callous and Infamous and Void of a Single Humas Note from Beginning to End—Hits Brutal Tyranny

Cold, hard ugly; pitiless, callous, reactionary and irresponsible were some of the adjectives used by the Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., in a public statement to describe the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers toward social and labor legislation.

The doctrine advocated by the association—that government regulation of industry should not be permitted but that employers should be allowed to do as they please—is absolutely "immoral," Dr. Ryan declared.

The platform recently adopted by the association at its annual convention, he charged, is a "manifestation of the resurgence of greed in a group of industrialists who are again making profits" and shows no concern for the plight of millions of unemployed.

Hits Brutal Theory

The policy of "laissez faire"—often aptly described as meaning "let those drown who don't own a life belt"—was vigorously flayed by Dr. Ryan.

"Some of our people," he said, "are still under the delusion that laissez faire, a hands-off policy by the government, has disappeared from American economic thinking. They fondly assume that this malignant doctrine and policy is dead—that it was killed by the great depression.

"Recent evelopments in the business world, however, show that it has been only dormant. It is again beginning to raise its ugly head. Only last week the National Association of Manufacturers in the platform adopted at their national convention in New York, brazenly laid down this proposition: 'Control of the individual by Government is limited to the minimum essential for the protection of individual rights and the safety of the nation.'

"No more extreme statement of individualism, laissez faire, or non-intervention by government in industry was ever proclaimed since these immoral doctrines were first formulated a century and a half ago.

"The National Association of Manufacturers represents the dominating element of the manufacturing industry.

"While it has always been ultra conservative, the platform which

RT. REV. JOHN A. RYAN, D.D.

It adopted constitutes probably the most reactionary, callous and irresponsible pronouncement issued by any group of business men in recent times.

"It is reactionary because it ignores or shows ignorance of what all competent students now recognize as the main cause of the depression, namely, underconsumption by the masses and a grossly insufficient distribution of purchasing power among the wage earners.

Profits Only Concern

"It is reactionary because it assumes that the only concern of business men should be more production, that they do not need to care about sufficient consumption, that goods can be sold without buyers.

"It is irresponsible because it condones no recognition of the obligations of business either to employes to society or to the cause of social justice.

"It is irresponsible because it denounces all the recovery efforts of our National Administration and yet declares that it has no obligation to propose alternative remedies

"It is irresponsible because it shows no desire to cooperate with other classes to seek such remedies.

"It is callous because it makes no reference to the bad distribution of wealth, and the inequality of a better distribution, nor to the sufferings undergone by millions of human beings during the great depression.

Indifferent to Suffering.

"It is callous because it denounces even the Federal Social Security Act, and would abandon millions of the unemployed and the aged to the insecure provision of the haphazard, private charity, from the almshouse or from the superfluities of their own indigence.

"It is callous in its manifestation of the resurgence of greed in a group of industrialists who are again making profits, who long for a return to the old order of unlimited profits and who refuse to submit to a regime of reasonable regulation.

"It is callous because it shows no concern for the plight of the five million or more workers who will remain chronically unemployed unless specific and drastic modifications are made in our industrial system.

"Almost from beginning to end, this infamous platform gives out not a single human note. Almost from beginning to end, it is cold, hard, ugly and pitiless."

WHAT STAND WILL LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

New Deal, there came an awakening. Benefits derived from the latter showed what could be accomplished when the workers become determined to bring about a change, and having benefitted immensely from the New Deal, prompts them to continue their activities along non-partisan lines. In other words, it is planned by the workers to either place their own candidates in the field, or throw their support to those in whom they have implicit faith will be fair and considerate in the enactment of laws in the interest of working people.

While the advocacy of starting Labor parties in some States has taken quite a hold, this applying principally to Rhode Island and Connecticut, there is some question regarding the advisability of such a move at this time. Sound thinkers in the Labor movement are of the opinion that Labor is not as yet prepared to undertake such a colossal task. Fear prevails that such an attempt at this time would greatly retard progress in organization.

Many are of the same opinion regarding this as was the late Samuel Gompers, who strongly advised against the formation of Labor parties, and this idea is strongly backed by William Green and other high officials of the American Federation of Labor, who are almost unanimous in their belief that the present non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. should be continued until such time the trade union movement has reached that point where greater numbers, through organizing workers employed in the nation's mass production industries, has been completed.

Stimulating Interest

Therefore, as a means for stimulating interest in State and local politics, officials of the United Textile Workers and other unions strongly advise the formation of working people's political clubs in all industrial centers. The policy of discussing politics in meetings of local unions and trade councils is considered beneficiable, belief being general that political discussions at union meetings is not conducive to good results.

It is advised, however, that political clubs be sponsored by local unions, thereby keeping separate those interests concerning wages and working conditions from political affairs.

Talks with Labor officials in various parts of the State visited during the past few weeks, demonstrated unusual interest in the coming primaries, and it would not be surprising that within a month or six weeks much activity along union-political lines will have been started.

From information gathered all along the line, business is keeping up splendidly in Maine's major industries. In textiles, this applying in particular to woolens and worsteds, factories are operating at almost peak production, and where these are organized reports are that not only are working conditions fair but that pleasant relations exist between management and union officials, which, if continued, means industrial peace and with consequent uninterrupted production.

The Quoddy Project

I found much dissatisfaction prevailing among members of trade unions regarding the situation on the Quoddy project, where it is already reported that men have been laid off and that 1800 more were to be dismissed on Saturday. The layoff according to announcement, would be until March 1st, but word from Washington, this to the effect that not more than 500 relief workers would be affected, and that means will be taken to care for these, was more or less reassuring that the situation is not as bad as painted in newspaper reports.

According to reports, work that has been discontinued to a great extent affects men who were doing preliminary work, many of whom did not expect more than a few months employment when the project was started. In some quarters, it is thought a mountain is being made of a mole hill, and that conditions are far less serious than reported.

Returning to the question of politics, I found considerable interest manifested in the report that F. Harold Dubord, former mayor of Lewiston, had announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. The interest shown by organized workers in Mr. Dubord's behalf in 1932 seems to come within 1200 votes of defeating the veteran Senator Hale, was the topic of much discussion on Saturday, and what action will be taken by Labor in his coming contest against Senator White, the present incumbent, will undoubtedly be the subject of discussion by the proposed political unit, should these be formed in accordance with suggestions advanced by officials of international unions. More will be said on this subject in my next correspondence.

Winter Travelling in Maine

While the summer and fall months offered travelers through forests, valleys and dales bordering on this State's wonderful lakes and mountains, pinetops, health and recreation, none the less is the beauty afforded through witnessing vast expanses of lakes, fields and mountaintops covered with snow at this time of the year. With a fine system of snow clearing during the winter months, making travel by automobile comparatively easy, my recent trip, though cold and snappy at times, brought a realization that the crisp feeling experienced during cold weather is that which provides New Englanders with a mental that not only makes one healthy and strong, but stimulating thereby confirming an old saying that a variety of weather, while it may be considered disagreeable for the time being, however, enables one to meet the trials and tribulations of life with much less difficulty.

THEY ARE ORGANIZED AND FOR THIS REASON ARE ABLE TO COMMAND SALARIES RANGING FROM $15,000 UP

Worcester, Mass., January 11th

A glance at the handsome salaries received by executives of Worcester and Worcester County business concerns, in yesterday's newspapers, is a splendid object lesson and should be taken seriously to heart by those who fail to see the benefits of organization.

It is safe to say that not one of the concerns mentioned in the list containing nearly 50 executives who receive from $15,000 to $50,000 a year, but what have business connections with a trade organization, and who, through these means, are able to regulate prices and in other ways conduct their affairs so as to enable them to earn these handsome salaries.

With the exception of very few, all concerns listed are operating under open shop conditions, whose employes for the most part are recipients of low wages, and subject to working conditions which, because of lack of organization, they are compelled to accept.

According to information coming from workers in some of the plants where small groups recently attempted to form trade unions, the wages and working conditions are termed as most deplorable, and of course cannot be remedied until such time as all the workers can be made to realize the value of becoming organized into bona fide trade unions.

It is most noticeable that one concern, whose employes are on strike for an increase from 44 to 55 cents an hour, paid its three principal officers last year a total of more than $60,000, not, counting dividends or enlightenment cannot possibly last profits which it is thought equaled that amount in 1935

Labor does not begrudge fair salaries being paid to able executives. It is reasonable to expect that able management is most essential to the success of a business, but when this is done through the exploitation of those who produce, it is another story, and encourages organized Labor to continue its activities for securing a more equitable share of the profits of industry

That which has always been difficult to understand, has been why there are so many workers who cannot see the advisability of getting together to benefit themselves, as do their employers. Of course, this has been largely attributed to the fear of losing their jobs. One would think that such mortals actually believe there are no other jobs in the whole country. In other words, that they are "married" to one job and there is no way in which they can divorce themselves from it.

However, it is certain there will come a day when the masses of workers who are being exploited for the purpose of paying huge salaries to their employers, will experience an awakening, and then will come the time when men who labor like slaves for 40 cents an hour, and girls who work behind store counters for $10 a week, while their bosses are paid salaries near on to $350 000 a year, will act.

Such a condition in these times of

UNION MADE GOODS RAISE LIVING STANDARDS OF ALL, SAYS MORRISON

A. F. of L.'s Veteran Secretary Says Toilers Working Under Union Conditions Do Not Labor Under Sweatshop Conditions in Making Products Carrying Union Labels —Address Broadcasted From Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18 (AFL).—A strong argument for the purchase of union-made goods as a major implement to improve the living standards of the masses was given here by Frank Morrison, secretary-of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio broadcast over Station WJSV under the auspices of the Washington Union Label League, at the opening of the League's special campaign in the interest of articles made and services rendered by trade union members.

Mr. Morrison stressed the importance of union goods and services in improving the living standards of the workers and pointed out that union labels are used by a large number of the national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

I have been requested to speak on the subject of union label products and union services," Mr. Morrison said. "I will, therefore, outline briefly the machinery that the American Federation of Labor and the national and international unions have perfected to assist and enable the purchasers of products to recognize articles or commodities that have been produced by union men and women.

Label Department Established

"Over 50 years ago national and international unions adopted labels which were endorsed by the A. F. of L. These labels were placed upon the finished product, which indicated to the buying public that all articles or commodities bearing a label were produced by members of these particular organizations.

"The American Federation of Labor in April, 1908, issued a charter to the Union Label Trades Department, which consisted of national and international unions that use a label to distinguish the product of their union men from a product produced by non-union workers. The Union Label Trades Department was organized to aid and encourage the sale of union label goods. Today we have 50 national and international unions that are using labels, and 10 issuing display cards, buttons and emblems.

"The Union Label Trades Department maintains councils in each city for the purpose of carrying on a continuous campaign of education to influence the people to ask for and purchase products that are produced under union conditions.

"The labels used by a national and international organization or the A. F of L. on any products are a guarantee in itself that the workers who manufactured the articles or commodities are not working under sweatshop conditions.

"The union label councils in each city urge all those who desire to im-

There must come a change. The question is: How long will it be before this occurs?

prove the conditions of the members of these particular national and international unions to demand of the manufacturers that the union label should be placed upon the articles that they are selling providing there is such a label in existence.

"The success of the demand by members of organized labor and their friends for decent conditions bearing the union label gradually and steadily increased the use of the label, and thus resulted in factory after factory being organized and the employers entering into a contract with the union so that they would be in a position to have a label upon their goods and commodities to sell to all purchasers that demanded and insisted upon the union label.

"If you desire to assist workers to improve their living conditions, purchase articles bearing the union label, which, in itself, is a guarantee that the articles were produced under fair working conditions. If there is no label, then hire union men and women, which is a guarantee that you have competent workmen and that you are also assisting in improving the conditions of the members of organized labor.

"When you need anyone to work for you arrange to secure the services of members of organized labor. The mere fact that they are members of a union is a guarantee that they are competent workers. For instance, if you have a building to erect or renovate arrange for the contractor to employ union men.

"A few months ago a party who had several houses to renovate insisted that her representative should let the contract with the proviso that the contractor would employ union men to do the work.

"The agent who looked after the property said that it would cost more to do the work if she insisted upon union labor being employed instead of non-union labor. Then the party instructed her agent to request bids from union contractors, as well as non union contractors. The result was that a union contractor, who employed union workmen, was the lowest bidder and secured the contract to do the work.

"When you enter into a contract with a union contractor to do your work you know that all other union contractors are paying the union scale, and that the union contractor can compete with each other by hiring non-union men at the lowest rate they will accept and in nearly every case they have incompetent men to do their work.

"I, therefore, urge all who earnestly desire to be helpful in this campaign to purchase the products of union labor and employ members of organized labor whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself to you."

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Bangor Central Labor Union	Richard W. Gustin, 136 W. Broadway	
Lewiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Elie,	246 Park St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Sanborn,	91 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	48 Gilman St.
Millinocket Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	164 Congress St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles B. Finley	32 Child St.
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley,	Bar Harbor
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	T. J. Mahoney	28 North St. Portland
AUGUSTA		
Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778	Ronald Poulin, 16 Morton Place	
Painters & Decorators' 841	Bert D. Pray,	7 Murray St.
Barbers' Union No. 495	Elery H. Folsom,	298 Water St.
Plumbers' Union No. 1443	Charles P. Chase,	9 Gilman St.
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 333	Frank L. Douglas,	10 Spruce St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 34	Fred J. Verwillion,	25 Bangor St.
Federal Labor Union No. 11,434	P. H. Fitzgerald,	25 W. Crescent St.
St. Railway Employes' Union, No. 724	Walter Emery,	125 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914	Ira H. Foster, Box 184,	Washington St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 57	Jos. Ouellette, Oxford St.	Extension
Mod Carriers' Union No. 1645	W. Beaulin, 4 Leland Block,	Bridge St.
PORT LAND		
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 33	G. P. Kilbride, 5 Barstow St., So. P.	
Stage Employes' Union No. 114	Charles R. Haskell,	202 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 456	George E. Francis,	90 Chase St.
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 1	Thomas J. Mahoney,	28 North St.
Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 121	F. W. York, 11 Revere St.,	Woodfords
Machinists' Union No. 1467	C. M. Woodwell 25 Savoy St., S. Port.	
Electrical Workers' Union No. 567	A. F. Eagles,	142 High St., rm. 306
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 617	John S. Burchill,	468 Congress St.
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 237	William Crossley,	61 Carleton St.
Typographical Union No. 66	Carl C. Verrill,	813 Broadway
Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 217	John P. Kane,	26 Waterville St.
Mod Carriers' Union No. 1	Michael Ryan,	4 Grove St.
Electrical Workers Union No. 133	R. E. Bandway,	14 Gilman St.
St. Railway Employes Div. 314	E. W. Cobb, 178 Cottage, S. Portland	
Cigar Makers Union No. 677	Geo. Weever,	Box 146, Park St. Sta.
WOODLAND		
Central Labor Union	Clarence Murphy,	Woodland
Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2400	J. W. Leighton,	Woodland
Paper Makers' Union No. 147	E. L. McAlpine,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057	F. H. Fountain,	P. O. Box 459
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 330	Chester Griffin,	Woodland
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 27	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Machinists Union No. 1690	William Porter,	Woodland
BAR HARBOR		
Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 241	Elliott B. Dorr,	Bar Harbor
Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142	Arno M. Jordan,	5 Ash St.
Electrical Workers' No. 222	H. E. Young,	25 Prospect St.
Carpenters & Joiners No. 459	W. E. Barron	Glenmary Ave.
LEWISTON		
Carpenters & Joiners No. 407	Chas. L. Elwell, 487 Turner St.,	Auburn
St. Railway Employes, Div. 721	Thomas McDonough,	91 Elm St.
Stage Employes Union No. 624	C. C. Coffin, 39 Winter St.,	Aubura
Painters & Decorators Union No. 952	R. E. Jacquin, 535 College Rd.	
MILLINOCKET		
Central Labor Union	H. A. McLellan,	Box 118
Carpenters & Jointers' No. 655	Geoffrey Baker,	82 Katahdin Ave.
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	Michel Hikel,	Congress St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans	P. O. Box 102
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69	Percy Evers,	456 Penobscott Ave.
BANGOR		
Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7	W. C. Sturtevant,	13 Jackson St.
Carpenters' Local 621	John H. Ambrose,	81 Sidney St.
Molders' Union No. 101	Chester Shephard,	36 Emerson St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 198	Charles F. Rice,	17 Catell St.
MADISON		
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 27	Emile Perry,	Madison
Paper Makers' Union No. 72	F. B. Goodwin,	Madison
Woolen Workers' Local 2020	Edmund M. Landry,	26 Madison Ave.
MECHANIC FALLS		
Paper Makers' Union No. 104	A. P. Goss,	35 Maple St.
EAST MILLINOCKET		
Paper Makers' Union No. 152	William MacLeod,	E. Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 57	George Adams,	E. Millinocket
NORTH JAY		
Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	L. A. Tobin,	North Jay
OAKLAND		
Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1753	T. E. Sullivan,	40 School St.
WATERVILLE		
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 348	Luke N. Morrell,	R. F. D. No. 1
Cotton Textile Workers' No. 795	Miss Julia Thomas,	14 King St.
Worsted Workers' No. 1802	Julia Mahue,	208 Water St.
VINALHAVEN		
Paving Cutters' Union No. 34	Elmer W. Simmons,	Vinalhaven
RUMFORD		
Central Labor Union	Arthur Williams,	Box 406, Mexico
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 23	Yula Floroni,	253 Waldo St.
Paper Makers' Local No. 8	Charles Poland, 627	Prospect St.
Journeymen Barbers Union No. 101	Lorni McConeghy	Congress St.
Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 26	B. W. Tobin,	Box 343, Ridlonville
Rumford Local P. S. & P. M. W., 26	Wilfred Hamel,	117 Rumford Ave.
ROCK LAND		
Plumbers Union No. 570	F. J. Overlock,	48 Talbot Ave.
SKOWHEGAN		
Woolen Workers' Local 2021	Edward Goodness,	45 South St.
BATH		
Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	John J. Mulcahy,	287 Center St.
BIDDEFORD		
Barbers' Union No. 703	Thomas A. Bouchard,	52 Center St.
BREWER		
Painters & Decorators No. 682	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6,	Castor Ave.
BRUNSWICK		
Rayon Cotton Local 2225	Alfred C. Richard,	15 Cabot St.
LISBON FALLS		
Paper Makers' Union No. 38	John J. Karkos	Pine Grove Park
FAIRFIELD		
Kennebec Woolen Workers' Local 1516	Miss Gabriele Dostie,	Fairfield
NORTH VASSALBORO		
Woolen Workers' No. 1240	Charles Petty,	Bucksport
OLD TOWN		
Penobscot Chemical Fibre Union, 80	Walter Lizzotte,	354 So. Maint St.
BUCKSPORT		
P. S. & P. M. W., 88	Ernest Beagon	Bucksport
Paper Makers' 261	Albert C. Ridell	Bucksport
Longshoremen's Union, 1357	Virgil S. Hartford	Bucksport

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FEARS PREVAIL OPPONENTS OF CRAFT UNIONS DID NOT UNDERSTAND ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

debate and careful consideration, must be accepted and regarded as the legal official organization policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Twenty-one resolutions dealing with the subject of industrial unionism were considered by the Committee on Resolutions. The report of the committee, which I herewith submit, was based upon a careful study and analysis of these resolutions. It reads as follows:

"Your committee finds, upon examining these resolutions, that the introducers either misunderstood the Declaration adopted last year by the San Francisco convention, or desire that the policy established in that Declaration should be set aside and existing International Unions merged into industrial organizations organized for the several industries.

"The Declaration adopted by the convention last year was specific upon the question involved. It was recognized that in many industries large numbers of so-called mass production workers were employed. The skill they required being of an entirely different character from that of those who become craftsmen through years of apprenticeship. In many mass production industries, the newly employed workers within a few months become as competent to perform the specialized operation required to do the work, as they ever will be. This is in marked contrast to the skill required of craftsmen who, in addition to their years of apprenticeship, required additional time before they master all of the knowledge required to round out complete mastery of their craft.

A Declaration

"The Declaration of the San Francisco convention provided that the workers classified as 'mass production employes' should be granted charters in the mass production industries which would include all of the mass production workers employed in such industries. So that there might be no misunderstanding, and for the purpose of differentiating between craftmen and mass production workers, the Declaration adopted last year included the following language:

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford them every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.'

"So that there might be no infringement upon the rights of the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, provision was made in the Declaration to protect them in the following final paragraph of the Declaration reading:

"That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business, and designate the administrative and financial officers of the newly organized unions.'

"The convention could not have done otherwise than reaffirm the rights and the jurisdiction given to the National and International Unions which had been chartered by the American Federation of Labor, many of which had become International Unions before the Civil War and had maintained a continuous existence since that time.

"It was principally these great International Unions which had brought the American Federation of Labor into existence. When the American Federation of Labor was organized, and these unions accepted charters, and when National or International Unions have been organized since 1881, a contract was entered into between the American Federation of Labor and the National and International Unions.

"This contract called for loyalty to the purposes and policies of the American Federation of Labor. In return, the National and International Unions were guaranteed two specific things: first, jurisdiction over all workmen doing the work of the specific craft or occupation covered by the by organization; secondly guaranteeing to the National or International Unions complete autonomy over all of its internal affairs.

Contracts Cannot be Set Aside

"The American Federation of Labor could not have been organized upon any other basis of relationship between the National and International Unions and the Federation. It is recognized that where a contract is entered into between parties, it cannot be set aside or altered by one party without the consent and approval of the other.

"For these valid and vital reasons, your committee recommends non-concurrence, with the resolutions, and reaffirmation of the Declaration of the San Francisco Convention upon this subject."

I am calling upon you, the officers and members of organizations duly chartered and officially recognized, to conform to and carry out the instructions and decision of the Atlantic City Convention. It is the only orderly process which can be followed. The substitution of personal opinion or of minority policy for the fiscal action of a legal convention of the American Federation of Labor would serve to create confusion and chaos.

It has ever been the rule of the American Federation of Labor that State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor Unions, and the local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, should conform to decisions made and policies adopted by conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The preservation of the American Federation of Labor calls for the pursuit of such a policy.

There can be no substitution for convention decisions and convention action.

I call upon you to give to the organization policy adopted by the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor a full measure of unreserved loyalty and support. Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN, President
American Federation of Labor

John L. Lewis Explains Why He Favors Industrial Unionism

The following is a condensed summary of an address made by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he outlined reasons why Labor should operate under the industrial plan of unionism:

Mr. Lewis prefaced his address with a well-known rehearsal of the gradual change from an agricultural to an industrially dominated nation. This is merely in line with natural industrial development. For this no one group is responsible. But other changes wrought in industry have seemed to make it necessary, in his opinion, Mr. Lewis, for workers in mass industries to combine as manufacturing employes, into industrial unions. On the other hand, it is the avowed determination of the A. F. of L. to weld and maintain the advantages which have come to the individual skilled crafts as the result of their several and individual organizations. It is upon this point that the Federation and President Lewis have come to open disagreement.

Specifically, Mr. Lewis stated, in substance:

"Industrial activities were originally carried on in small local independent plants where the owner and employer was himself a craftsman. His employes were skilled workers who had served their apprenticeship of four years. It was about this period, 55 years ago, that the American Federation of Labor was founded upon craft unions.

"About a decade later, appeared the first evidences of the modern industrial revolution, which finally reached its zenith during the period of 1923 to 1928. Its scope was greatly expanded. Mines, mills and plants, serving the different states, were combined into national holding companies. Through corporate subsidiaries they constituted, as in steel, textiles, copper, automobiles, rubber, and other major scale industries, an identity of community interest, national in scope and activities. Concurrently, there developed a national concentration of control of banking and credit facilities. A small inner group of Eastern bankers, as promoters and fiscal agents, dominated these new national corporations, industrial giants, through their seats on their boards of directors, which determined their operating, financial and labor policies.

"After dwelling upon the great advance in labor saving machinery and the supplanting of skilled craftsmen by machine operators, Mr. Lewis declared that the skilled craftsmen were reduced to a minority, helpless to hold their own in the face of the highly mechanized industry when once established. He censured what he termed as "failure to consolidate what small gains the crafts unions had made even after the passage of the Recovery Act of 1933" and was openly critical of deplored jurisdictional disputes within the crafts, themselves.

After stating that millions of workers in the great industries were denied the full realization of their rights under the present situation, he concluded with his summing up of his position in these words:

"It is for the purpose of enabling these workers to acquire their just rights that the United International Unions of the American Federation of Labor, including the United Mine Workers of America have formed the Committee for Industrial Organization. It is our purpose to encourage the formation of industrial unions. We have no opposition to craft unions. We do not believe, however, that the American Federation of Labor should be permitting to interfere through paper jurisdictional claims, or otherwise, with the organization of the great majority of salary and wage earners in our basic manufacturing and mining industries."

LABOR DISAPPOINTED

(Continued from Page 1)

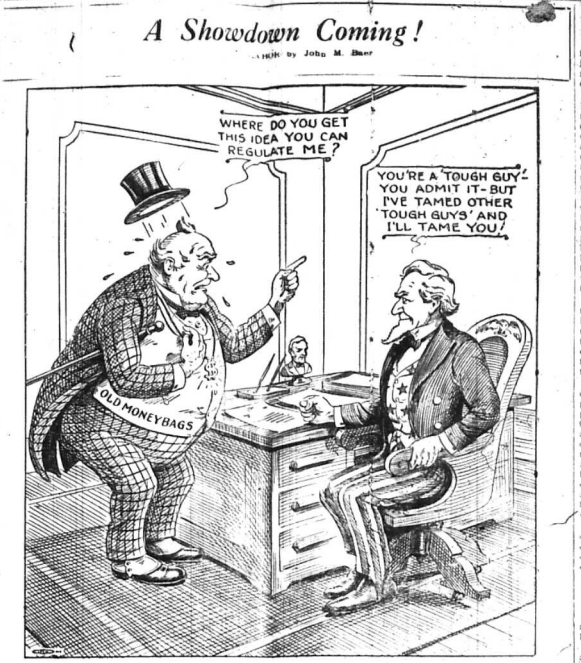
NRA case it refused to let Congress come to the help of distressed labor

Amendment Demand Grows

Labor and agriculture, so far as they have made up their minds, cannot understand the attitude of the Court, and cannot believe that the Court's attitude can be allowed to become permanent. The demand for a constitutional amendment to keep the Court from interfering with Congress in dealing with evils which only Congress can remedy is growing rapidly, perhaps, but grimly. The quotation below from the editorial comment of the Philadelphia Record seems to express the feelings of a large and increasing share of our people.

Six Justices On An Ox Cart

The Supreme Court insists on shutting its eyes to plain facts


A Showdown Coming!
WHERE DO YOU GET THIS IDEA YOU CAN REGULATE ME?
YOU'RE A TOUGH GUY! YOU ADMIT IT— BUT I'VE TAMED OTHER TOUGH GUYS' AND I'LL TAME YOU!
OLD MONEYBAGS

Big Business and Uncle Sam have, at last, arrived at a show-down! As the cartoon illustrates, there is a pleasant little interview going on between the Big Man With the Plug Hat and Uncle Sam, who is sitting at his desk. The Plug Hat, however, has lost some of its dignity—for it seems to be lifting off the head of the remonstrator, whose watch charm is a gold Dollar Sign on the front of his plutocratic white vest.

"You are not going to regulate me," says the irate caller. "Perhaps, but I have tamed other tough guys, and I'll tame you, too." Such is the answer of Uncle Sam, and he looks as if he meant it!

Perhaps, before long, the cards will be dealt, and played, so that the stakes will be gathered in without further debate. Who will be the winner? Well, Plug Hat seems to be "just a little" nervous about the possible result! And there may be a reason!

EMPLOYERS AND LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

"It is encouraging to know," Major Berry added, "that for the first time in the history of the nation representatives of management and labor have met, discussed frankly, and sought to find a solution of the economic maladjustments existing on our industrial life.

It is an encouraging indication when men engaged in many phases of all types of business are willing publicly to discuss their common problems.

Present among employers and management and who with members of trade unions make up important committees were:

Flint Garrison, managing director, Wholesale, Dry Goods Institute. D. G. Shirwin, vice-president, Caterpillar Tractor Co. S. F. Voorhees, president, American Institute of Architects; Henry S. Dennison, president Dennison Manufacturing Co.; F. A. Cosgrove, Motor and Equipment Wholesale Association William A. Hollingsworth, Retail Tobacco Dealers Association.

Roland H. Rowe, United States Wholesale Grocers Association. Edward W. Marks, Music Protective Association Charles J. Brand, executive secretary National Furniture Traffic Conference Association. O. M. Porter, U. S. Pulp Producers' Association. George Alcock, Lima Locomotive Works. A. F. Trieg, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. E. B. Abbott, National Corrugated Roll Metal Culvert Pipe Association.

Also Colby Cook, Phipps, Dugan & Cook. Sigfried P. Hartman, Retail Tobacco Dealers of America. J. Winter Bass, American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers Association. Miles Dempwacker, National Electrical Sign Association. James Kolodney, National Association of Tobacco Distributors. J. E. Middleton, National Association of Load Machinery and Equipment Industries, and others.

BAD MESS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Keith management was involved in the affair and that Manager Samuel Richmond had announced he was planning to bring legal action against the employes who obtained the money collected for Keith Theater patrons in the so-called "Thanksgiving Derby."

Because of lack of sufficient evidence to warrant William Sanford, the supposed leader of the group who had been arrested, was freed in the Municipal Court on December 11 but was rearrested on Friday the 13th in connection with the same incident along with Gordon Foss, a former part time employe at Keith's. Later James R. Cressle was added to the trio and the three were charged with conspiring to defraud Keith Theater patrons.

The evidence presented at the trial at which the principals in the "Thanksgiving Derby performance at Keith's theater were arraigned, proved mighty interesting. According to members of local unions present, it compiled into a story that would make a dime novel story that would prove a big seller.

Throughout the preparations for the trial particular pains were taken so as to absolve the principals from illegal exposure. Cressey was told to keep "mum about" by Sanford, regarding the fake drawing of the ticket from a drum on the stage. Sanford was also accused by Cressey of having told him to lie so as to keep he and Foss out of trouble if anything happened. Cressey also said Mrs. Sanford told him to testify in Municipal Court that he had never seen Sanford nor her before, and then cared him into the belief that he would have to "do time" if they were caught.

It was a great story—one that proved most interesting—but the result, which in a measure was satisfactory as it brought to justice some whose efforts had been directed not only in law violation, but something considered equally wrong, that of "scabbing" on their fellow men.

However, there still remains doubt in the minds of many if some one besides the indicted parties were not at least partly responsible for the affair

STATE OF MAINERS

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Americans and put an immediate stop to the subversive practices of subsidizing of our competition and eventual collapse.

One hurdle has been removed in the 10 per cent penalty tax revising in the recent Canadian agreement. Other obstacles remain which must be equalized. One of the more important is found in the unequalized cost of labor. Longshoremen in Portland are competing with a lower wage scale in Canadian ports. St. John under the Asiatic International Union is Portland but the wage scale approximately 25 cents an hour lower. Halifax, not organized, operates on the same basis. Boston, not organized, pays on the average 33 cents an hour less than Portland. Now, we ask the local group to exert pressure on the International Union to equalize the wage scales, just as has been done in the Gulf Ports with great success.

They tell us that it will be done in the Spring and in the meantime Portland is starving literally and figuratively. On the other hand, Halifax, St. John and Boston are experiencing a labor shortage on the waterfront. That there is "something rotten in Denmark" is certain!

We claim that this is a combination of forces exerting pressure at the expense of Portland to build up shipping activity on both sides of us. Great powers of international railroad and financial interests are at the root of the evil and a tremendous struggle must be made if Portland and Maine are not to continue as a "No Man's Land" for unoccupied labor, while the entire population of the State suffers a drastic decline in their standards of living, even to the point of actual serfdom to economic pressure.

We ask for the continued support of organized Labor in our fight for existence against these powerful forces which are actually crucifying the entire State.

PUBLIC HEARING

(Continued from Page 1)

the Administration will support the legislation.

Opposition from employers is anticipated regardless of the fact that the bill would regulate the competitive conditions and place all of them on a fair and equal basis. He said the union expected the employers to maintain a powerful lobby in opposition to the bill and that the union would depend upon the influence of the rank and file of workers in the United States to convince the Congress of the necessity of the bill's passage.

Governors Invited

The Governors of all the Textile States have been invited to testify before the Labor Committee. Ap of forts will be made in the near future to confer with President Roosevelt.

President McMahon this week discussed the program for the passage of the bill with Congressman Henry Ellenbogen of Pennsylvania, who is sponsoring the legislation.

WARNING TO THOSE

(Continued from Page 1)

ments to the Constitution, many of them having come into being even within the memory of living man," he said.

Some of Mr. Filene's observations upon present day conditions and the natural results to be expected therefrom, were such as to make the complacent reactionaries sit up and take notice. Among his warnings are the following pithy indictments of an illogical economic system, as manifested both at home and abroad. They were:

"Poverty and unemployment are the causes of war. Italy and Japan signalize that fact. Hitler's regime in Germany also demonstrates it.

"Czardom fell in Russia, because human life there could not maintain an existence under that institution. Nor need we confine ourselves to Russia. If you want to find a local Russia, in Boston, contact with somebody who is as self-satisfied as was the Russian Czar in the days preceding the revolution in that country. Its imagined that what had been good in the past was also good for the present, regardless of social progress."

Returning to a discussion of American problems and of the political outlook, resulting therefrom he declared: "We are heading for revolution in America unless we adjust our present institutions to the new needs of American life."

Advocates High Standard of Living

Higher wages and a high standard of living were among the things advocated by the honored guest of the evening. Low costs of production, made possible by greatly improved machinery, meant the possibility of luxuries in the life of the common workers. The machine age, continued the speaker, "is so very productive that its output cannot be sold unless the masses are enabled to buy it. It is NOT sold, the machines become idle and unemployment of the masses must inevitably result. This means chaos, disorder and an avenue leading to war." In proof, he pointed out the chronic state of unrest in Russia and Germany, the land grabbing tactics of Japan and Italy, all of them proceeding from an upset economic balance. (Germany, he declared, had handed itself over to Hitler, as dictator, in order to save the people from the greater menace of sheer Communism!

Returning again to the attack upon the National Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Filene declared that, in contrast to the action of the people in Germany, in adopting Hitler as their autocratic ruler, the N. A. M. were NOT confronted with the same situation as in that nation. On the other hand, the N. A. M. were disregarding signs of returning prosperity, to resist the new deal in the face of reviving industry. Change of any kind was what they opposed! They stand out solidly against general national co-operative effort. They bark, back to the principle of individual concern, responsibility and immunity. "But the crisis has now gone beyond that condition," said Mr. Filene.

Mistake of Industry—Low Wages

"Had American industry adopted the better and wiser plan of paying higher wages, and thus made possible a wider distribution of the gains of industry, the present situation would not exist and the present intensified form. It has, therefore, become necessary for the government to pour out its own billions for human relief—in direct default of the billions unwisely withheld from the workers, by industry, in prosperous times."

"But industry did not do so! Neither, at this time, does industry, as represented by the N. A. M., come forward with plans adequate to the rehabilitation, nor indeed, with any plan at all, save that of 'let us alone, and we will make out somehow!'"

But, in the opinion of the Boston merchant, the case is now too serious to be cured by inaction. Through the new industrial procedure from the crisis has come upon us. How simple to retrace our steps by the self same manner in which this came about. The National Association of Manufacturers declines or refuses to do so. This leaves the matter in the hands of the people, or of Congress. Reform is necessary is manifestly needed and must come, either from within or from without, Congress.

GREEN ON COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

one in the United States who is interested in labor to write a letter to the Federal Communications Commission direct, and ask them to give labor every consideration, and that when Attorney Ogburn, for the American Federation of Labor, makes his appearance before the Communications Commission all that Labor asks is that he be given the same consideration that every law-abiding American citizen should receive.

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